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The Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

There is a strange coincidence of false ...ors from widely different sources, or ...ew Orleans is ours at last. The news ...nes from the rebels themselves and is ...ficiently well based on previously known ...cts to be entitled to some credence. A ...w days will bring us the particulars, ...hich, until then, will be eagerly awaited.

FLAG OFFICER FOOTE.

The whole country will receive with re... the announcement that Commodore ...ote's indisposition has necessitated the ...pointment of another officer to adminis... and direct the practical operations of ... Federal Flotilla, now besieging Fort ...llow. The intimate knowledge of all ... minutiæ of the fleet, so long and so ...ly commanded by the gallant Commo...re, the confidence reposed in him by his ...bordinates, the respect evinced for him ... the most common sailor even—a respect ...ounting almost to idolatry, the univer... hopes of the North centering in him, ...d the wholesome terror his name has in...red in every rebel battery and city in ... Mississippi Valley, would seem to ...mand that he should still retain his posi...n without assistance, and issue his or...rs without a second.

This is impossible. Weighed down with ...ysical infirmities, suffering acute pains ...thout cessation, and physically pros...ted and helpless, he has been obliged to ...ccumb to disease, after battling against ...with an iron will for long weeks. His ...ysicians say that absolute rest, freedom ...m excitement and retiracy from the ...t, alone can secure the cure of his hon...able wound. It is therefore not alone ...sible, but probable that the fleet must ...e his valuable services for a time. As a ...urious Christian gentleman, a gallant ...dier and sterling patriot, the Flag Offi... stands without a superior, and thousands ... loyal hearts will pray that his recovery ...y be speedy and his return nigh at ...nd. If his assistant shall bring to his ...w position but a tithe of the executive ...d patriotic qualities of his superior, he ...ll well serve his country.

Commodore Foote's Associate.

...apt. Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., who has ...en assigned to the Mississippi flotilla as an ...sistant to Commodore Foote, was the fleet ...ptain of the Dupont expedition and second ...command. He is a native of Massachusetts, ...d entered the navy in 1823. In 1854 he was ...omoted to the rank of Commander, and the ...esent war brought him to the higher rank ...aptain. According to the naval register of ...0 he had seen eighteen years service at sea, ...fifteen years on land; and was at that ...e (1860) superintendent of the Nautical ...manac. Capt. Davis is a man of about the ...ne age as Flag Officer Foote, having entered ... navy only one year later than he.

To Whom it may Concern.

The subjoined extract from a New Grenada ...per is forwarded to us by Hon. Allen A. ...rton, U. S. Minister resident at Bogota, in ... hope that it may reach the eye of friends:

...ORY MOUNSEY.—This gentleman died at ...os, near Panama, July 1852, at the house ... Runnels, Esq., who paid every atten... to him during his sickness. His grave is ...ked, and its locality well known by several ...ple on the Isthmus. Belvidere, Illinois ...ers, please copy the above, and let a moth... ...ing to learn the fate of her son, know ... he was kindly attended during his last ...ments. Pass it along.

...r. Burton writes that if the friends desire ...details of Mounsey's death, or the remo... of his remains to Illinois, they can address ... through the State Department, and he ...see that their wishes are complied with.

REBEL GUERRILLAS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

...bel marauders and guerrillas are making ...ir appearance, with the green leaves, in ... a number of the counties of Western ...ginia. We hear of them suddenly spring... up in some unexpected quarter, attacking ...mlet, or a Union camp, or a supply train, ...ecuting vengeance upon some loyal citi... or in some other way disturbing the ...ce of the country. Gen. Fremont is doing ... best to put these gangs down; but the ...k is one which, in the thinly-peopled ...ntain regions of Western Virginia, can... be done easily nor quickly, and the ...sequence is civil turmoil and social insecu...

It is doubtful whether it is possible to ...oy effectually these rebel guerrillas before ... great rebel army in Eastern Virginia has ...n defeated.

... gallant Col. Everett Peabody, of the ... Missouri (Lexington) regiment, who was ...ed early in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, ...buried under his tent; and now Dr. Wil... G. Breck of Springfield, Mass., has come, ...behalf of the citizens of that town, (Col. ...body's native place,) to take the remains ...er for interment. Col. Peabody's father, Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, was for a long ...pastor of the Unitarian Church in Spring... Dr. Breck was accompanied by Oliver ...abody of Boston, younger brother of ...ate Colonel.

The rebel organs denounce President ...oln for suggesting that the United States ...ernment, if any State wishes to get rid of ...ves, shall purchase them. And yet all ...organs, we have no doubt, approve the ...t of the rebel commissioners in London, ...are said in the English papers to have ...osed, that, if Great Britain would ac...wledge the independence of the Southern ...federacy, all children born of slave parents ...the recognition should be free.

It is said that Albert Pike gives as a ...e for going into the war, that he is very ...py and wishes to die. But certainly he ...smart in desiring to jump out of the fry... ...of this world into the fire of the next. ...e has such an anxiety to die, why ...the die at once and be done with it— ...rope or ratsbane, pistol or pocket knife ...tead of letting himself be prompted by ...devils to master red devils to whoop ...der and scalp in honor of his exit to ...ion of black devils.

A Mrs. Cavanah, living in the suburbs ...troit, walked home from town, and was ...rant (being drunk) that her husband ...supper ready, she deliberately sharp... knife and murdered him.—In Buffalo, ...Tuesday night, a Frenchman named ..., had loaded his gun to defend the ...from intruders, and awaking suddenly ...night, he fired at a "shape" at the foot ...bed and instantly killed his own wife.

The Tory candidate for Parliament, at ...election in Preston, Eng., was chosen ...jority over the Liberal and Temper...ndidate; but it is estimated to have ...e Tory a round $60,000.

Fremont's Movements

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

...rters 45th Virginia Regiment, Giles County, Va., April 15, 1862.

John Charles Fremont arrived at Fay... House on Tuesday, the 8th inst. ...r orders had been issued to the troops ...ed previous to his arrival; and on ...morning the troops moved on Ra... House. In a little time you may ...John Charles; for bad roads mire and ...ll not stop him long. He thinks he ...e army in these regions as easily as ...Kit Carson would move a mule train in ...; but if he don't look sharp he'll ...

...regiment has just got through a severe ...campaign, and I tell you we caught it— ...rs and snow! Twenty-seven con... ...days. SERGEANT.

...of Wounded Soldiers at Pitts...burg, Pa.

...PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—The steamers ... and Hallman, which were sent to ...Landing from this city returned to... ...wounded who were placed in the ...Hospital. The boats started with ... all the rest of whom were left at ...the river. Several died. Their homes. ...of the wounded are also rebel prisoners.

...Royal Sherman at Louisville.

...ISVILLE, April 26.—Gen. T. W. Sher... arrived here yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM COM. FOOTE'S FLEET.

A Land Movement, and Bridge Destroyed.

A Rebel Rumor from New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Com. Foote, enclosing a report from Lieut. Com. Gwynn, dated 15th inst., in which he says the Tyler and Lexington convoyed two transports containing 2,000 troops, infantry and cavalry, under command of Gen. Sherman, to Chickasaw, where they disembarked and proceeded rapidly to Bear Creek Bridge, at the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for the purpose of destroying it and as much of the trestle work as they could find. The bridge, consisting of two spans of 110 feet each, was completely destroyed; that is, the superstructure, together with some 500 feet of trestle work and half a mile of telegraph line. The rebels made a feeble resistance to our cavalry, 120 in number, but soon hastily retreated, losing four killed. Our loss, none.

The Navy Department is desirous of learning the address of Mr. Birney, the inventor of the combustion shell.

A dispatch received at the War Department to-day from Fortress Monroe says that the Richmond *Dispatch* states that a Federal gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, but the rebels say they regard it as of little importance, as they have other defences to be depended on.

A general order has been issued from the Adjutant General's office, directing that all the lock houses, boats, scows and property belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, on the line of said canal, now held, used or occupied by us, officers or troops, to be forthwith given up and restored to the President of said company.

FROM YORKTOWN PENINSULA.

The Skirmish near Warwick—A Rebel Work Carried.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 26.—Harper's *Weekly*, on its arrival here to-day was seized on account of objectionable editorials and a map of the vicinity of Yorktown.

All the yards and lower masts of the Galena have been removed, there is nothing seen above deck but the smoke stack.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR YORKTOWN, April 26, 1862.

It is still raining. Roads are nearly impassable.

The rebels in Yorktown opened fire on three canal boats passing into Wormly's Creek. No damage done. About 10 o'clock to-day the enemy opened a brisk fire on our men near York river, without doing damage. One of our gunboats shelled the rebel works near Yorktown, about an hour. The enemy responded, without harm.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, April 26, 1862.

To Secretary Stanton:

Early this morning an advanced lunette of rebels, this side of Warwick, was carried by assault by Co. H, 1st Mass. regiment.

The work had a ditch six feet deep, with strong parapet, mounted by two companies of infantry but no artillery. The rebels broke and ran. Our loss is three killed, one mortally, and twelve otherwise wounded. We took fourteen prisoners, destroyed the work and retired in spite of the rain.

Our work progresses well.

Signed, GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel News from Tennessee and North Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

A copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d inst., having fallen into my hands, I glean from it the following extracts:

CRITICAL SITUATION IN TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA.

The Atlanta (Georgia,) *Confederacy* has information which represent affairs in Tennessee and North Alabama in a very critical situation. It says: "We are informed, and believe the information to be correct, that the enemy's cavalry have advanced southward from Pulaski; have crossed the Tennessee River at the extreme southward point of that stream in Alabama, and are now at Gunter's Landing. This is within forty or fifty miles of Gadsden, on Coosa River, which distance they can travel in one day and cut off the passage of any more steamboats up to Rome. Nay, they might seize a few boats and pass up to Rome and take the city, burn down our foundries, which are rapidly turning out cannon and small arms, and do whatever mischief they pleased. Gunter's Landing, by a direct route through DeKalb and Cherokee counties, Ala., along a fine road for travel, is only 80 miles from Rome. The (Federal) cavalry could pass through this country in two days, and burn down our foundries in Rome. They could at that point and at Kingston capture enough engines and cars to proceed up the road with an armed force to protect them in burning the bridges, and be exposed to none of the difficulties that the engine stealers met with a few days ago; or they could approach and burn the bridges from Rome through the country. With these bridges burnt, Kirby Smith, (Rebel) who is understood to be advancing on Huntsville, would be cut off from reinforcements or retreat. East Tennessee, and our forces at Knoxville, Greenville and Cumberland Gap, with all Western Virginia, would be exposed in the same manner we pointed out in commenting on the consequences had the engine thieves been successful."

THE BATTLE NEAR CORINTH.

We have some interesting advices from the battlefields of Shiloh and Pittsburg. These accounts assure the fact that in these engagements the Federals were repulsed on every occasion. From what we can gather from the reports of officers engaged in the battle, our loss in both engagements was about 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Our forces, in falling back to Corinth, were not pursued. From information we have gathered we have but little doubt that Gen. Buell was killed. There is no doubt that the action near Corinth was one of the most sanguinary in history, in proportion to the numbers engaged; and we have reason to believe that official reports will increase the amount of our loss. On account of the great distance over which the dead were strewn, the battlefield did not present as horrible a spectacle as the contracted field of Donelson, where the men were killed in masses, and an acre of open ground was filled with dead, in many instances several feet deep.

Feeling in Kansas.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, yesterday.]

We learn from Leavenworth, by passengers on yesterday's Hannibal and St. Joseph steamer, that Lieutenant G. H. Hoyt, of John Brown, Jr.'s Rifles, who was arrested with Col. Jennison and incarcerated at Fort Leavenworth, was on Tuesday released on parole, confining him to the limits of Lawrence, Kansas. It was sought to hedge in this parole with conditions that he should not speak in relation to the subject of his imprisonment. Lieut. Hoyt refused the conditions, but was finally released.

The greatest indignation is felt and expressed at these tyrannical arrests. The excitement is growing hourly, and throughout the State the people are aroused. Since the removal of Col. Jennison, a State Convention of the Free State and Anti-Slavery people has been called to meet at Topeka on the 27th of May. Hon. Owen Lovejoy has been invited, and will probably attend. It is not doubted among the old Free State men of Kansas that this arrest is but the opening of a movement to crush them out on the part of the pro-slavery authorities. Col. Jennison's family have arrived in this city and are stopping at Barnum's.

The 1st Kansas Cavalry marched to Fort Riley from Lawrence on Monday. All of the troops at that point, destined for New Mexico, have marched for Fort Riley. Gen. R. B. Mitchell expects orders for Tennessee, for which small favor the people of Kansas will be gratified.

There are no charges against Col. Jennison yet publicly known in Leavenworth. It is generally believed that Gen. Sturgis having "won the elephant," does'nt know what to do with it. Gen. Sturgis' response to all inquiries is a mysterious shake of the head, and oracular hints of the "ramifications of an extensive conspiracy," in which Col. Jennison and Lieut. Hoyt have been engaged. Nobody knows what the Brigadier alludes to, but the common demand is that these gentlemen be treated at least as well as rebels.

From the 1st Illinois Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR ROLLA, MO., April 16, 1862.

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Ill. cavalry left St. Louis on Thursday, the 10th of April, for Rolla, the 2d battalion left on Saturday and arrived at Rolla on Sunday morning, on their way to join Gen. Curtis, where we hope to reciprocate the kind attentions we received from Gen. Price last fall.

We are now armed with sabres and revolvers, and are well equipped and mounted. We only wait to have all of our horses shod, and other arrangements for transportation perfected, before we push out for the scene of action. The roads were getting into excellent condition, but this rain will probably bring on a relapse from their convalescent state to their abnormal condition of unmitigated mud.

All supplies for Gen. Curtis' command have to be transported by wagon trains from Rolla via Springfield, some two or three hundred miles, a very heavy business in bad weather. Spring is far advanced here; oats are up and look quite green; peach, plum and apple trees are in full bloom, and quantities of wild flowers are springing up all around us. Co. G, Capt. Palmer, and Co. B, Capt. Proctor, are armed with Starr's new patent revolver, the others with Remington's revolvers; all of them excellent arms.

There are but few secessionists (or inhabitants of any kind) in this part of the country, and no supplies of any kind can be procured here, except from St. Louis. We get but little news from Curtis' army, but expect to go and inquire after them shortly. We shall probably find a great many old friends with his command, whom we shall be glad to see. Most of the men are in better health than when we left Benton Barracks, and all seem to enjoy themselves more. There are no new cases of sickness at all since we left St. Louis.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NOTHING NEW FROM THE TENNESSEE.

What the Provost is Doing.

A Novel Shipment Dixie-ward.

The Black Hawk and Her Mission.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 26.

There is nothing new from the army in the field, if we except the thousand and one rumors current in Cairo of battles and skirmishes, nearly every one of which exist in the excited imaginations of item mongers only.

The latest intelligence from Pittsburg is contained in a dispatch to head-quarters, of this morning. In it no mention was made of any battle or skirmish, or that there was any movement of importance.

The Provost Marshal of this post has lately done a big thing in the way of ridding the town of the hosts of disreputable females who daily and nightly throng our streets. There was a floating craft somewhere in the upper portion of town, near Stone Depot, tied to a tree some dozen rods or more from the levee, occupied as a brothel, into which were congregated a crowd of abandoned females with their no less abandoned male associates. Despairing of ridding the town of their presence by a legitimate method, a Provost Marshall guard last night cut the rope, and towing them out into the current, cast loose and started them down to Dixie, to delight the first families of Chivalrydom. When last heard from they were gaily floating down the broad Mississippi, nine miles below Columbus. They had hoisted the flag (a white petticoat) and if they escape the dangers of the flotilla, and succeed in eluding the vigilance of the artillery men at Fort Pillow and the rebel gunboats, they will speedily grace the sweet-scented city of Memphis with their odorous presence.

The steamer Gladiator arrived from St. Louis with the 10th Michigan regiment.

No news whatever from the fleet. The steamer Black Hawk, chartered by Gov. Yates, arrived here this evening with physicians and nurses *en route* for Pittsburg to be in readiness for the coming battle.

The following surgeons are on the boat: Drs. Johnson and Isham of Chicago, Drs. English and Adams of Jacksonville, Dr. Wing of Carlinville, Dr. Utley of Como, Dr. Morton Quincy, Drs. Morgan, Barton, Stevens and Porter of St. Louis, and ten or twelve nurses. The Sanitary Commission shipped fifty boxes of supplies. Adjt. Gen. Fuller is in charge of the expedition.

CAIRO, April 26.—Mr. Stevenson of Danville, Ill., arrived last night from Pittsburg Landing. He left there at 9 a. m., Friday, on the steamer Thomas. On Thursday he accompanied Col. Smith of the 8th Missouri regiment, on a reconnoissance towards Corinth, with a strong force. They advanced by the lower route. When nine miles out, they surprised a rebel camp, the men being mostly absent. They took seventy-seven prisoners, destroyed the camp equipage and advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth. Remained there from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. He saw no armed men—heard a constant rattling of cars and sounding of whistles towards Memphis. They got the impression that the rebels were evacuating for Memphis. The feeling seemed to be gaining ground that there would be no stand at Corinth.

He visited our camps generally, and gives the positions and advances of our forces, not proper to telegraph.

At Savannah, he says, we have 1,556 sick and wounded—800 from Illinois, the balance from Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana—all in great need of reliable food and care. Efforts were made to get 300 convalescent immediately sent down the river, but it was not successful when he left.

Gov. Harvey's friends and several members of the Illinois Sanitary Commission came by the same steamer. Gov. Harvey's body was not found.

It is currently reported by deserters that Beauregard's six and thirty days' men are dissatisfied and will not stand the fire of the dauntless Northwestern boys.

PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The following special was received by the *Democrat* this evening:

CAIRO, April 26.

Passengers who reached here this morning on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburg Landing on Thursday night and Savannah yesterday morning, bring the highly important intelligence of an engagement between the advance guards of the National and rebel armies on Thursday, and that the rebels were driven back towards Corinth. Gen. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

A VIEW OF DIXIE THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

The Defences of New Orleans.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1862.

The French Minister and companions report Richmond rebels thoroughly confident of success at Yorktown, and declare the result of the battle at Shiloh a complete victory for Beauregard. The Southern women are entirely devoted to the rebel cause and are working all the time for the soldiers. The captain of the Gassendi, talking with some boastful officers on the steps of the hotel, said: "They've driven you out of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, and by Gar, they drive you into the Gulf of Mexico," but he didn't shake their confidence. There is absolutely no tea, coffee or wine at Richmond or Norfolk.

General Huger exchanged some hams with the captain of the steamer Gassendi, for a little coffee for his own table. All the grain has been taken for the use of the army, and there is nothing but meat for citizens, and that very dear. For a scraggy chicken the Frenchmen paid a dollar. They talked of burning New Orleans. General Lee, rebel commander-in-chief, said the only defence above Fort Jackson, consisted of an immense iron-clad steam ram, mounting sixteen guns, with six engines and two propellers, and another like it on the stocks.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Col. Raasloff, the Danish, and Count Piper, the Swedish, Ministers, have gone to Fortress Monroe. It is believed they intend to follow the French Minister's example, and to extend their tour to Norfolk and Richmond.

The Judiciary Committee of the House will report adversely to the memorial of citizens of Chicago in favor of Gen. McKinstry. The committee have determined not to make public the letter of Secretary Stanton to the committee.

Letters from before Yorktown give a sort of confirmation to the reported refusal of an Irish rebel brigade to serve, and their surrender of their arms.

The President has recognized C. F. Adae as Consul of the Duchy of Saxe Altenburg at Cincinnati.

The House to-day reversed its yesterday's action on the motion to print 25,000 copies of the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report in the German language, Mr. Walton, Chairman of the Printing Committee, stating that the Government printing office has neither German type nor German printers; besides, the work would have to be translated.

Our Minister at London, Mr. Adams, recently visited Paris for an official conference with Mr. Dayton upon an important subject of diplomatic negotiation. The former, by the last steamer, reports that he has returned to his post.

The Sanitary Commission will, to-morrow, dispatch the steamship Daniel Webster to Fortress Monroe as a floating hospital. She is to carry a large supply of hospital stores, medicines, clothing, &c., &c., and a corps of surgeons, nurses and hospital dressers.

Mr. Lincoln Visits the French War Vessel.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President visited the French frigate Gassendi to-day, being the first time a President of the United States ever went aboard a foreign vessel of war. He was received with the honors paid to crowned heads, and the same as are usually shown the Emperor. The yards were manned by the crew, who shouted *vive le President*. The Secretary of State and Capt. Dahlgren accompanied the President, and the French Minister was aboard to receive the party.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The new gunboat Port Royal was put into commission this afternoon under the command of Lieut. George W. Morris.

The steamer Kangaroo sailed for Liverpool this afternoon. She took out $57,521 in specie.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Jackson's Flight from the Shenandoah.

Skirmishing—Rebel Refugees from Camp.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, VA., April 26.—Several deserters and refugees corroborate private reports, that Jackson, after flying from our advancing column on Friday last, posted forward to a point one mile north of Harrisburg, where a turnpike branches to the left, passing Magoughystown on the South fork of the Shenandoah and the Blue ridge running thence to Gordonsville.

Jackson's wagon train had been pushed toward Staunton, but, hearing that the town was in the possession of the Union troops, he remanded it to Harrisburg. At an early hour on Saturday morning, Jackson with his whole force and train took the Gordonsville pike, and at latest accounts had reached Magaugheystown.

On Saturday night, a squadron of the 1st Vermont cavalry, while scouting the Luray road beyond Massanuttan Mountain, fell in with a body of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of seven of the enemy and eleven of their horses. None of our men were hurt, but a Lieutenant had his horse shot under him. Jackson's retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect on the volunteers and drafted men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them are daily coming into our lines and delivering themselves up. It is stated that hundreds of them are now in the mountains, hiding from Ashby's scouts, only awaiting an opportunity to escape and claim protection from General Banks.

One who came in yesterday reported that he found a barn some miles hence, where were concealed sixteen refugees and deserters, who will probably come into town to-day. A portion of Ashby's cavalry are scouting both sides of the mountains near Harrisonburg, watching our movements and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, is believed to have gone with Jackson, wherever he may be.

The refugees and deserters are turned over to Lieut. Col. Bachelors, Provost Marshal of the Department, and examined by Col. Clark of Gen. Banks' staff.

Dr. Baxter, late assistant surgeon of the Wisconsin 3d regiment, has been appointed medical purveyor of this department, and is temporarily stationed at Strasburg. It is a fact worthy of notice that the rebel hospitals are models of comfort, convenience and cleanliness.

A Union hostage who escaped from Jackson Saturday morning, reports his force at that time six miles east of Harrisonburg, which place he left in a perfect panic. The Union hostages taken by Jackson from Winchester, many of whom are sixty years old and upwards, sick and crippled, were barbarously compelled to march on foot behind the train, up-hill and down, through mud and creeks, and in some instances falling down from sheer exhaustion. This act has caused great indignation in our army, and loud cries are made for retaliation upon prominent secessionists hereabouts.

HARRISBURG, April 25.—Last night a strong reconnoissance was made from New Market towards Stanton. On reaching Mt. Crawford, 8 miles south of here a bridge over a branch of the Shenandoah was found burned, and the stream too deep and rapid to cross. A bridge over another branch of the same stream was also burned last Tuesday by the citizens. To-day one of our brigades passed through the town, and took possession of one of the principal avenues leading from here.

Deserters from Jackson's militia, report him making very slow progress towards Gordonsville. Eight hundred of his militia have deserted since his escapade.

The Shenandoah bridge has not yet been burnt, but pickets are stationed there ready to apply the torch on our appearance.

LATER.—Jackson is resting with his whole force about sixteen miles hence. The state of the roads will prevent our advance at present.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S COLUMN.

The Fight at South Mills.

Statements of Returned Prisoners.

FORT MONROE, April 25.—A flag of truce returned with the schooner Mississippi, which brought down from Norfolk, yesterday, seventeen Federal prisoners wounded at the battle of South Mills. The Union troops consisted of parts of five regiments, the 21st Massachusetts, 51st Pennsylvania, 9th New York, 89th New York, and 6th New Hampshire, under command of Gen. Reno, numbering 500 or 600 men. They landed below Elizabeth City and marched up to the canal without opposition. The object of the movement was to break up the locks. The engagement took place during the afternoon, and the rebels were driven from the field.

Late in the evening it was known that the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and Gen. Reno retired during the night.

No transportation having been provided for the wounded, they were left in a temporary hospital, and Assistant Surgeon Warren, of the 21st Massachusetts, was detailed to remain with them. Several others, who were only slightly wounded, left with the other troops, among them Col. Hawkins, wounded in the left breast or shoulder. The wounded on their arrival here were taken to the general hospital and properly cared for. They complain that while they were in the hands of the enemy they did not have enough to eat, but were otherwise properly taken care of.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 25.—The principal event yesterday worth mentioning was the shelling of Yorktown by one of the gunboats. She moved up the mouth of Wormley Creek during the morning, opening a well directed fire on their works, which was promptly answered by the rebels. The boat then fell back a distance of three miles from Yorktown, when she again opened fire, the shells exploding each time within the enemy's works, but obtained no response. A few shells were fired during the day along the whole line, to keep the rebels from strengthening their works. No one was injured.

Raining again to-day, but the indications are that it will soon clear up.

The object of the flag of truce sent to the enemy's line yesterday, by order of General McClellan, was to effect the exchange of four rebel prisoners for a similar number of our wounded, in order that they might be better cared for. The answer showed that they were not disposed to comply with the request, but the wounded had not been sent to Richmond.

Capt. Wm. Bartlett, acting Lieut. Colonel of the 20th Massachusetts regiment, was shot before Yorktown on Wednesday, and has had his left leg amputated. He is doing well.

From the Rappahannock Army.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Fredericksburg, dated the 23d, states that Gen. McDowell's force has occupied that city, his headquarters being in the house of Mr. Lacey, an aid to the rebel Gen. Smith. The flotilla succeeded in clearing the Rappahannock of obstructions, and reached Fredericksburg on Saturday.

Work has commenced on the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg railroad, which will soon be in running order. The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock will be immediately rebuilt.

Much valuable information relative to the course and condition of the roads south of us, has been obtained from the contrabands and residents of Alexandria.

An immense amount of flour remained in Fredericksburg, and over a thousand bushels of corn are now at the mills being ground for the use of the troops.

The cotton factory at Falmouth continues to run as usual.

The reports of the barbarities perpetrated upon our men at Bull Run have not been exaggerated. The rebels dug up the remains of our soldiers, and made spurs of their jaw bones, cutting up their skeletons into every conceivable form, sending the trinkets home to their friends.

The rebel army is reported as being greatly demoralized by the present Union victories, the news of which the rebel authorities in vain endeavor to suppress. The rebels quartered in Fredericksburg last week moved off towards Gordonsville, and it is believed are encamped but a short distance from this place.

Contrabands are flocking in by scores, many of them possessing valuable information. From them I learn that the rebels had a regiment of mounted negroes, armed with sabres, at Manassas, and that the regiment is still in service near Gordonsville.

Death of Gen. C. F. Smith.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 26.—Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith died at Savannah yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, of dysentery. He was taken sick shortly after the occupation of that place by our forces under him, and has been suffering and sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought dangerous until within the past week. His family have been notified, and are on their way to Savannah.

River Matters.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 26.—Water raised four inches since 8 o'clock p. m. yesterday.

ROCK ISLAND, April 26.—The river has risen about five inches during the last 24 hours.

DUBUQUE, April 26.—River raised eight inches during the last 40 hours, and still rising rapidly.

The Movement Against New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A dispatch received at the War Department to-day from Fortress Monroe, says that the Richmond *Dispatch* states that a Federal gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, below New Orleans; but the rebels say they regard it as of little importance, as they have other defences to be depended upon.

Gen. Hunter Nearing Savannah.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Sunday *Mercury* states, on the authority of officers of the steamer Boston, that Fort Jackson, six miles below Savannah, is in our possession, and our pickets within four miles of Savannah.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH VIA CAIRO.

The Federal Occupation of Pocahontas.

VARIOUS RUMORS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

TEXAS AND THE REBELLION.

REPORTED TROUBLE AT NASHVILLE.

LATEST FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

SKIRMISHING IN PROGRESS—THE SITUATION.

THE BATTLE NEAR AT HAND.

FROM GEN. MITCHELL'S COLUMN.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 27, 1862.

A copy of the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 23d inst., just received, contains the following items of intelligence:

A week ago last Friday eighty Federal cavalry took possession of Pocahontas, Ark. There are 10,000 Federal troops at Doniphan, Missouri, engaged in building flat-boats on Current river, with which to descend Black and White rivers. A raft built by the Federals above Fort Pillow, and mounted with a large field piece and a 13-inch mortar, was captured by the Confederates. The condition of the roads will prevent the Federals from making any move upon Corinth for some time to come. The enemy are making no move in the direction of Humboldt. The Federals continue to shell Forts Jackson and Phillips, below New Orleans, slowly, at long range. Every day the shells fall around the forts, but have as yet done no damage. New Orleans it is conceded, is safe. Martial law has been declared in Vicksburg and for five miles outside thereof.

The *Avalanche* thinks the lower branch of the Confederate Congress about the weakest body of men ever assembled in legislative capacity. The Senate, however is a body of able and patriotic statesmen.

A large body of Texans are in Memphis en route for Corinth.

In this war Texans will make a record worthy the heroes of San Jacinto.

J. D. Z. DeBow, Solicitor for Confederate Cotton Com. wants 20,000 bales cotton for a specific purpose, in exchange for the eight per cent bonds of the Confederate States. A mutiny had broken out in Nashville in consequence of the late abolition message of President Lincoln. Nineteen Federal officers had resigned. Kentucky regiments mutinied and had a pitched battle with two Indiana regiments.

Texas has fifty-nine regiments in the field, alive to the necessity of defending her seaboard. She is building two gunboats. A score of English and French vessels are at Matamora loading with cotton upon which the Mexican Government have, by proclamation, imposed an import duty of one cent and a half a pound and an export duty of 25 per cent. upon all goods shipped from Mexico to Texas. Galveston has 1,394 men in the army. Twenty regiments of rangers are being raised in Texas. The Federal steamer Montgomery burned the schooner Columbia, loaded with cotton, inside the St. Louis pass, west of Galveston.

A telegraphic dispatch from Richmond, 23d, states that Gen. Fremont has left Easton, Ky., with his whole, 20,000 strong, for Corinth.

Lieut. Holt, aid to General Strong, received this morning a Lieut-Colonel's commission from Gov. Yates. The body of Gen. Smith arrived here to-day, en-route for St. Louis.

The steamer Platte Valley arrived here today with later news from Pittsburg Landing. Gen. Halleck is pushing forward his forces as rapidly as possible in the present state of the roads, and will have the transportation at his command. The roads are still execrable but rapidly improving.

On the 27th, Gen. McCook's division made a reconnoisance in force as far as Monterey, on the road to Corinth. The rebels appeared in great numbers, but such was the impetuosity of our forces that they carried everything before them, and incontinently put the rebels to flight. Two of our people were wounded. We captured ten or twelve rebels, but none of their dead and wounded were left on the field. The rebels were armed with the Enfield rifles.

At the time this reconnoisance was made a similar affair was in progress on the Purdy road. At the time our informant left nothing definite had been heard from them except that there was heavy firing in that direction, evidently artillery. Captured rebels say the Confederates have plenty of provisions and supplies. The Confederates had not fortified Monterey, but they had extensive works at Corinth, and 150,000 men. Our advance pickets are near enough to hear the shrieks of the locomotive whistles at Corinth.

The term of the enlistment of many of the rebel troops having expired since the late battle, they are coming forward to a man to re-enlist. Recruits are arriving from all parts of the South for Beauregard's army. One of our own hospital stewards who was sent to Corinth with wounded rebel prisoners to exchange for our own wounded, brings similar news. Our men who were not wounded have been sent to New Orleans. The clerk of the steamer Saline, who arrived at Pittsburg from Tuscumbia just before our informant, says that the 19th Illinois, Col. Turchin, had evacuated that place and fallen back upon Huntsville, Col. Mitchel's headquarters. The rebels invested Tuscumbia with 3,000 infantry and cavalry. Col. Turchin before he retired laid the town in ashes.

The gunboat Tyler immediately after receiving the intelligence started from Pittsburg for Tuscumbia.

When the Platte Valley left nothing had been heard from her.

Gen. Smith died at his residence, at Savannah, Friday evening at 4 o'clock.

The river has risen two inches within the last twenty four hours. No news from the fleet.

LATER.

By a private letter just received from Pittsburg Landing, dated evening of the 25th inst., I learn that the entire army is advancing and the battle cannot be long delayed unless the rebels run. The report was current, brought in by deserters, that Beauregard was evacuating Corinth, and had retreated towards Grand Junction, between Corinth and Memphis. The recent reconnoissance would serve to discredit this statement. The grand army is on the move.

The steamer Planet was fired into on her recent trip, and two men wounded. The steamer Choteau was also fired into by a band of rebel guerillas, while ascending the Tennessee, yesterday, between Fort Henry and the Tennessee river bridge, twenty miles above.

I am indebted to Capt. Wilcox of the Platte Valley, for interesting intelligence. The steamer Black Hawk left here this morning, with Adj't Gen'l Fuller in charge of a large quantity of improved fire arms for the use of Illinois troops, and a number of surgeons in charge of Dr. Isham, of Chicago.

Gen. Pope's division of the army of the Tennessee, now occupies the entire left of our advance.

The steamer Empress, hospital boat from St. Louis, arrived this afternoon, en-route for Pittsburg, with Col. Kelton and Brig. General Tyler and staff on board.

Col. Quinn of the 12th Michigan, is said to have been suspended from his command.

Pending, the examination of charges on Friday a general court-martial convened at Pittsburg.

LATEST.

The steamer Antelope has just arrived from Pittsburg Landing, which place she left this morning at 8 o'clock. Our advance guard is now seven miles and a half from the river, and the main army five miles, the pickets of each army are within speaking distance. The battle is expected to take place on Monday.

[To the Associated Press.]

The river is still rising, and in some places is gradually making its way over the levee. The Illinois Central Railroad track is being protected by throwing up embankments. The steamer McClellan arrived from Pittsburg, whence she left at 4 o'clock Saturday. The rebels are inaugurating a system of guerilla warfare along the Tennessee river. Boats were fired on yesterday from the banks a short distance above Fort Henry.

Our army is steadily advancing toward Corinth. Gen. Pope's division, on the extreme left, is at Harrisburg, 4 miles above Pittsburg Landing. A reconnoisance in force from Gen. McCook's division encountered a large force of rebel infantry and cavalry eight miles from the Landing on Thursday. The rebels formed in line of battle and fired one volley and retreated in great disorder with considerable loss, leaving our troops in possession of their camp, which we burned. They were well supplied with camp and garrison equipage, and armed with new English Enfield rifles. We took 50 prisoners. Two of our cavalry were wounded.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not ascertained, as they carried them off the field.

The roads had been improving but the heavy rains on Friday rendered them again almost impassable.

The McClellan brought up the body of Maj. C. F. Smith, in charge of Dr. Hewitt. It will be taken to St. Louis, and after being enclosed in a metallic coffin will be interred in a vault, with military honors, and then turned over to the family of deceased. Gen. Smith died at Savannah, at 4 o'clock Friday, of chronic diarrhea, contracted in Mexico, from which he has since been continually suffering.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Wednesday, April 23d, says that a raft upon which were a field piece, a 13-inch mortar and sixteen of our men, was captured by the rebels near Fort Pillow, and taken down the river. It insists that the battle at Shiloh was a Confederate victory.

Generals Buell and Buregard had effected arrangements for the exchange of wounded prisoners. Publication of war news had been interdicted by the rebel generals.

Passengers from the Tennessee river bring further rumors that Corinth is being evacuated by Beauregard, who will make his next stand at Columbus, Miss. Col. Turchin's brigade had moved back from Tuscumbia to Huntsville, where Gen. Mitchel's was still encamped.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Accounts of a Federal Success at New Orleans.

EXCITING RUMORS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

CONFLAGRATION AND SKEDADDLE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Federal Forces Before New Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.

To Secretary Stanton:

A black fugitive just from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday, which contains the following:

MOBILE, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock A. M., yesterday.

When the news reached New Orleans, the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force and business suspended. All cotton and steamboats except necessary to transport corn and ammunition destroyed. At one o'clock to-day the operator bade good bye, saying the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last known. Will send particulars as soon as received. The negro bringing this, reports that the rebels have two iron clad steamers nearly completed, and believed the Merrimac would be out to-morrow.

[Signed] J. E. WOOL.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27th, 1862.

To Secretary Stanton:

I was told that the Richmond *Examiner* of the 26th had been received in Fredericksburg announcing New Orleans taken. Great destruction of property, cotton and steamboats. Enough steamboats were saved to take away the ammunition. Great consternation among the inhabitants.

ANOTHER RUMOR VIA CAIRO.

Commodore Porter in Possession of New Orleans.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 27, 1862.

A rumor, apparently entitled to credence, is current here this evening, that New Orleans was taken possession of by Com. Porter on the afternoon of the 25th inst. The rumor originated in rebel sources, and is supposed to be correct.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1862.

The news from New Orleans, which comes from several rebel sources, is deemed of the utmost importance. What England failed to do has been accomplished by New England. The manner in which success at Fort Jackson and Fort Phillip was followed up is highly praised. In 30 hours our men consummated their victory and appeared before New Orleans to receive its submission. No mention is made by rebels of iron clad turtles and rams.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1862.

By bills passed by the Senate for a monthly steamship line of four vessels from San Francisco to Shanghai, China via Sandwich Island and Japan ports, the Government is to pay the line five hundred thousand dollars per year for carrying mails. The vessels are charged with the duty of protecting the commerce. It is, at least, doubtful whether it will pass the house. Payment claims for damage for property taken by our army are suspended until the action of Congress.

Late Surgeon General Finlay, having served 40 years, has been placed on the retired list on his own application.

It is announced in General Orders that surgeons from civil life who tender their services for the sick and wounded in the field, under the Secretary of War's invitation, each shall be allowed while employed the use of a public horse, tent, necessary servants, and the privilege of purchasing subsistence stores from a commissary department.

Yesterday the French vessel of war Gassendi was visited by the President and Secretary of State, who were received with a salute of twenty-one guns and the American flag at the main, by Admiral Reynard, who happened to just arrive from New York. In the evening Secretary Seward had at dinner Reynard, the Captain, and other officers of the Gassendi, the French Minister, and Captain Fox and Lieut. Wise of the Navy Department.

A chicken cost Capt. Gatee, at Norfolk, three dollars. It being argued to Mercier as to the ineffectiveness of the blockade, the point was unanswerably met by the Frenchman, who asked, "How is it that you have no more tea or coffee on your tables?"

Three Irish deserters from rebel regiments at different posts on the Yorktown lines, who came into our camp on Friday, unite in saying that the rebel army is 120,000 strong, with five lines of entrenchments, which they are daily strengthening. No radical changes have yet been made by the Finance Committee of the Senate in the tax bill. The Committee stand three to three, Pearce sick, absent. The tax on cigars and snuff is raised on manufactured tobacco, but left the same on ground. Coffee is raised to one cent per pound.

Receipts of customs at four principal points for the quarter ending April, twenty-five millions.

It is reported on good authority that a Colonel and Lieut-Colonel of a New York regiment at Yorktown, recently deserted to the rebels. There was great rejoicing over the victory of our Navy at New Orleans. We are looking for similar success at Yorktown.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

For "Wants," "For Sale" and "To Rent," see Second Page.

WANTED—A Small Cottage or convenient Tenement, with five or six rooms, centrally located, and within twenty minutes walk of the Tremont House. I pay my rent promptly, and it must be moderate. Address "D. D.," Post Office Box 282.

WANTED—500 Cavalry and Artillery Horses, for which I will pay cash at the Western Stables, 88 State street. WM. PATRICK.

WANTED—Board—A young man of good family desires a home in a private family, where there is no other boarders. Pleasant location, South side preferred. Address Post Office Box 130, stating price and location. References exchanged.

WANTED—A situation by a good Penman as Clerk in any business where honesty and integrity are valued. Steady employment to high salary preferred. Address "C. V. P.," at this office.

WANTED—A good second hand BUGGY OR CARRIAGE. For which cash will be paid. One with a top preferred. Address "J. W. H.," Post Office Box 382, stating price and where article and owner can be seen.

WANTED—A good Drug Clerk. One who has a City acquaintance preferred. Apply, with reference and name, to Post Office Box ...

WANTED—An experienced Cutter in a Merchant Tailoring and Clothing Store, in a country town. Apply to WM. TUTTLE, 13 Lake street. Situation permanent. Good salary.

WANTED—Book Canvassers. Several men of good address wanted to take ... With perseverance from three to five dollars per day can be made. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M., and 3 and 4 and 5 P. M., to WM. FREEMAN, 124 Lake street, up-stairs.

WANTED—To Bankers.—A young man who has for several years been in ... of the principal cities of the West, ... in Chicago. Can furnish unquestionable testimonials as to ability and integrity. Address "F. M. H.," Post Office Box 826.

WANTED—AGENTS—$100—To sell J. T. FLOYD'S Great Military War Maps of Southern States. ... Address J. T. FLOYD, Agent, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents in every Town throughout Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, ... Address C. F. GIBBS, 120 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 335.

FOUND—Near the Matteson House, a small Dog. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges at No. 1 Garland House Place.

LOST—A line back brindle Cow—had a large rope tied around her horns. ... Whoever will return her ... will be suitably rewarded. P. O. Box 75 Chicago, Ill.

LOST—A small black and tan King Charles Spaniel Dog, ... engraved "TAVERNER, New York." Whoever brings him to the Matteson House, will be well rewarded.

TO RENT—The excellent three story Brick House, with good basement, No. 86 Huron street, north side of the river, with handsome furniture complete, lately occupied by Col. Graham. Apply to him, on the premises.

TO RENT—House No. 112 Michigan Avenue, with gas fixtures, cold and hot water, good furnace, cellar and barn, ten rooms. ... Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Agent, No. 98 South Clark street.

TO RENT—House No. 43 Harmon street, ... rent free to May 1st. Apply to THOMAS MILNER, No. 233 State street.

TO RENT—500 feet Dock Front on North Branch near Indiana street bridge. ... Apply to D. W. MITCHELL, Room No. 1 Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT—Cottage House No. 80 West Jackson street, containing six rooms. Rent $12 per month.

ALSO, Cottage House on ... street, containing seven rooms. Rent $10 per month.

ALSO, Four roomed House No. 20 South Franklin street, near Lake street. Rent $10 per month.

ALSO, Four rooms over 267 Lake street. Rent $8 per month.

ALSO, Two story Cottage House, West Side, containing nine rooms, barn, gas and a fine well of water, flower and kitchen garden. ... Rent $25 per month. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 122 Washington street, Opposite the Court House.

FOR SALE—Stock Farm for sale. ... Apply to M. A. WILLIAMS, Greenville, Bond county, Illinois.

A LOT TO LEASE CHEAP—On Wells street, near Van Buren. Call at 88 Clark street, Room No. 11, (up stairs.)

PALMER'S ACADEMY.—The Ninth Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, April 28th, 1862. In the Parlors of 213 State Street, Third Door South of Adams. ... W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

FOUND—Three Cows. One is a dark red, between 11 and 12 years of age, two white stars on her forehead. She calved the 8th of April. Another is a speckled, red and white, with a calf, and horns turn up. The other is a red cow with broken horns, turned down. The owner can get them by paying expenses on the corner of Quincy and Franklin street. PATRICK LARDAN.

GENERAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Custom House and Post Office Building. COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for ALL the States and Territories; Notary, and Commissioner United States Court Claims. ... PHIL. A. HOYNE, U. S. Commissioner, Custom House and P. O. Building.

BONNETS, CLOAKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS, OF THE NEWEST STYLES. A choice selection of the above may be found constantly on hand at No. 41 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. J. W. SHAW, Agent.

COAL, WOOD AND KINDLING. BRIAR HILL EGG. Willow Bank and Illinois Coal. Also, Lackawana, Pittston, and other hard Coal of the various sizes. ... For sale by ISAAC COALE, 64 Madison street and No. 1 Custom House Place.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe.

LADIES' HATS—CHILDRENS' HATS.—A full assortment of the new "LADY McCLELLAN HAT," For Ladies, Misses and Children, at 41 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. J. W. SHAW, Agent.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 126 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York. ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

R. W. GARDNER'S COMPENSATING GOVERNOR, the best in use, &c. H. D. GRANT, QUINCY, ILLINOIS, General Agent for the sale of R. W. Gardner's Compensating Governor.

NIGHT TUGS.—After May 1st, the TUGS MONITOR AND UNION will run alternately all night boats. GEO. STURGES.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 3 North Clark street. Post Office Box 1281.

New Advertisements.

REDUCTION. WALL PAPER. REDUCTION. DRAKE & BRO., 104 CLARK ST., Offer for ONE WEEK their immense Stock of REALLY NEW AND STYLISH DESIGNS! At a discount of 20 per cent. from regular prices. Don't Buy Old Paper at any Price. "AGE WILL TELL."

FENCE WIRE. AMERICAN NOS. 8 & 9, Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.

CLOAKS, SACKS, MANTILLAS, OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED SPRING STYLES, Of Our Own Manufacture! We are now offering a splendid assortment of the above goods, ranging in price from $3 TO $25, MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL, And in the Most Substantial Manner, Under our own Supervision. They will be found adapted to the tastes of all.

DRESS GOODS! FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, In Great Variety. Corsets, Alexander's Kids, Ribbons, and Hoop Skirts in Endless Variety. SUMMER BALMORAL SKIRTS. Hosiery of Every Description. THE NEW STYLES OF Broche, Cashmere and Stella Shawls JUST OPENED. All of the above goods we are offering at the Lowest Prices. Call and see, at STRYKER & CO., 141 Lake Street.

CLOAKS AND SACKS. NEW PATTERNS FOR SPRING & SUMMER, IN THE GREATEST VARIETY. We have a full line of ... and Ladies Cloaks, and are prepared to make up all the Newest Shapes at short notice. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 130 Lake Street.

TIN PLATE. 3,000 boxes I. C., 1st Quality Charcoal Tin. 1,000 " I. X. 1,500 " I. C., Roofing Tin. ... Casks No. 9, 36 in. Mosselmann's Zinc. 50 Pigs Banca Tin. NOW LANDING, AND FOR SALE BY VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street.

REMOVAL.—RUBBER GOODS, RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS, Capes, Ponchos, and Havelocks, RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS, Rubber and Leather BELTING. HOSE, PACKING, &c. JOHN B. IDESON, & CO., 111 Randolph street.

WE'VE MOVED!!—Got lonesome and come down amongst folks. Old friends (and we hope to make new), will find E. K. W. Blake's Shop and Store AT NO. 64 WASHINGTON ST., Between Dearborn and State, where we will continue to make all kinds of Kitchen Furniture, Step-Ladders, Clothes Horses, Wash Benches, Ironing Tables, Baker's Trays, ... Fancy Articles Made to Order.

"KINGDOM COMING." THE GREAT SONG OF THE DAY. BY HENRY C. WORK: Price 25 Cents. ... We also have the LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOS in the North-west. ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark Street, Chicago.

GRACELAND CEMETERY.—The Best Landscape Gardener in America, WM. SAUNDERS, Esq., of Philadelphia, has laid out the grounds of Graceland, ...

PARISIAN PATTERNS. MADAM CANFIELD, ...

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of ... & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... Chicago, March 1, 1862.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. Elegant Rosewood Furniture VELVET AND OTHER CARPETS, AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, AT AUCTION. ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. TWO PIANOS AT AUCTION. ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER. Trade Sale of 15 Crates White Granite Ware, 200 Boxes Assort'd Glassware, 150 Doz. Table Cutlery, AT AUCTION. ... 150 Doz. Assorted Table Cutlery. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER. Large Sale of Second-Hand Household Furniture Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, &c., AT AUCTION. ... THREE FAMILIES, ... SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. General Auctioneers, 36 Lake st. Great Sale of Choice European Oil Paintings, in Rich Gold Gilt Frames, AT AUCTION. ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office No. 41—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD Goods, Piano Forte, &c., of a family declining Housekeeping, AT AUCTION. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION, At Dwelling House No. 4 Van Buren street, ... On Monday, April 28th, at 9½ O'Clock. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, ... On Wednesday, April 30th, at 9½ O'Clock, ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WELL KEPT FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ON TUESDAY MORNING, 29th inst., ... H. ALEXANDER ...

BY JOHN RANKIN. Furniture of the Rio Grande Hotel At Auction. On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 30th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell the entire Furniture of the RIO GRANDE HOTEL ... JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN RANKIN. Household and Kitchen Furniture, AT AUCTION. ... JOHN RANKIN, Auct'r.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 232 & 234 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. Nickerson, ... On Tuesday, April 29, at 9½ o'clock A. M., ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. Nickerson, ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, ... GORE, WILLSON & CO., ...

FRAZER'S CELEBRATED LUBRICATOR. The best Axle Grease in use, ...

NEW CLOTHES WRINGER. The best Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer ...

The Tribune.
MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862.

...the new Constitution is claimed to have been made for the poor man. I propose to examine the 26th section of article 2, which reads as follows—to ascertain how it will operate for the benefit of the poor:

"The General Assembly shall so provide that fifteen of the most competent of the permanent citizens in each county shall be summoned as a *Grand Jury*, twelve of whom must concur to find an indictment."

Let us enquire what was the law on this subject, and let us ask what occasion there is for this change in the law? First then, no previous Constitution ever fixed the number of Grand Jurors, but it was left to the Legislature, and they were wise enough to leave the number where the common law left it, at twenty-three, at least sixteen of whom must be present, fifteen constitute a quorum, and twelve of whom must concur to find an indictment. This has been the law ever since the State was settled, and no one ever assigned a good reason for changing the number. There are many reasons for not diminishing the number. If any change is required, it would seem that we ought to increase the number rather than diminish it. Arguments drawn from actual experience are generally of the most satisfactory character, but ought to be carefully examined and weighed, and perhaps no better illustration of the great error in reducing the number of jurors could be found in the history of jurisprudence than two notorious cases that are within the knowledge of all, and which have so recently occurred. It is a notorious fact that with a *law* requiring only *twelve* out of *twenty-three* grand jurors to agree to the finding of an indictment, Joel A. Matteson could not be indicted in Sangamon county, notwithstanding the general belief and the overwhelming testimony that he stole several hundred thousand from the State, and even one of our ex-Mayors had influence sufficient to prevent an indictment from being found against him in Cook county, in what is represented as a very flagrant crime. If such men have sufficient influence to prevent an indictment being found against them, when the law only requires twelve out of the twenty-three to agree to the finding. How can you hope to indict any man of wealth and influence under the same law that requires that twelve out of fifteen shall agree to the finding before any indictment can be found? If, under the old law, the accused party must bribe or influence twelve of the jurors to prevent an indictment how much easier will it be to prevent an indictment under the new Constitution, were only four will have to be bought or influenced. This looks as though it was intended to enable the influential rich man to defraud justice, and not like a provision for the poor man.

The proposed change is a very unwise one and will lead to the greatest abuse. It may enable men of influence to escape being put upon trial for their crimes, which no good citizen, be he rich or poor, desires or wishes.

Let equal justice be dealt out to all alike and if necessary let the number of jurors be so increased that they cannot be controlled by any person whatever—but never let the number be diminished while we have such evidence as is before us of the power of some men to defeat the ends of justice by influencing the jury.

The commendable zeal of the Convention to save expense had better be exerted in some other way than by striking down the protection furnished by that time-honored and justly-cherished tribunal *setzet* the Grand Jury. Let us live under the old Constitution, which does secure equal justice at less than half the expense, rather than adopt the injurious thing which seems to have been concocted with a view to deprive the poor man of all that he asks from the laws—protection to life and liberty.

PRATTONS IN OUR MIDST.

The fertility of resources, and the activity in their use, which are shown by all the friends of secession, would be admirable in a good cause; but when their end, open or concealed, is to help disunion, hold up Slavery, and guard treason from punishment, they must rouse the deep indignation of every loyal man. And these friends of secession, thus busy and efficient in working for the rebel cause, so subtle and adroit, or firm and defiant in their schemes and conduct, are not confined to those who are actually in the Confederate Army, with arms in their hands; who have taken the oath to the upstart empire, and serve under the stars and bars. The most active and efficient allies and defenders of rebellion now, are many of them to be found in Northern communities, in legislatures that profess loyalty, and among the managers and editors of false and treacherous journals and newspapers.

These men all profess loudly that this rebellion must be crushed, and always just as loudly cry out against any measures which threaten to do it. They proclaim most solemnly that secession is rude, and disunion the most degrading and overwhelming calamity, and still more solemnly declare their condemnation of all acts that seem to tend to prevent secession, or maintain the perpetuity of the Union. They cannot lift their voices high enough in praise of the wisdom of the Fathers that framed for their children such a Constitution; but the profound sagacity, and devoted patriotism, of those venerable men is most clearly shown in the provisions in that sacred instrument that defends Slavery against injury and treason against punishment. With this chief of long-mouthed patriots, to last after the extinction of the accursed wrong of Human Bondage is to have committed a felony already in the heart; and to take any action to overthrow rebellion, and crush out disunion, that may in its remotest effects do harm to Slavery, is to be guilty of the blackest treason, or some other crime too horrible to be named. In the wonderful light that these great thinkers and pure patriots have thrown on the Constitution, its great end and paramount design was and is, to make sure that in no event Slavery, that is, the republic, shall receive any detriment; and also, that if in any event, the upholders of that sacred institution, should resort, under the impulses of their generous zeal and devotion to Human Bondage, to some acts, or be hurried into some steps, beyond the strict limits of law and might, be technically accused of treason, yet it would be a very venial offence, that ought to be pardoned; if treason, yet that crime of such a mild type, that the Constitution has expressly provided the most impregnable defences against its ever being punished.

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Men in our midst are daily uttering these sentiments; presses are daily advocating and encouraging, by every subtle device, and often with the most brazen effrontery this rebellion, and this most atrocious treason; and yet the voice of loyalty, spoken in tones of the deepest indignation, passes them by and they hear it as the idle wind. The hand of Justice is not yet raised to strike them; and they go on with a kind of insane scrutiny, scattering fire-brands, arrows and death, and glory in the aid and comfort they are permitted to give to this most wicked rebellion. One thing they must see and feel, for it must be as palpable to them as to us, that the magnanimity of a great and loyal people, and its long-suffering patience to wrong personified, and cowardly men, who tread and are fed by its bounty, and yet aim deadly blows at all it holds dear, are beyond all that such guilt and crime could have dared to hope, and that it is most presumptuous to trust that they will endure for ever.

Emancipation in Delaware.

The Delaware State Journal (Wilmington,) the leading Whig and conservative organ in other days, announces proudly the readiness of the Unionists of Delaware to accept the wood issue made up by the slaveholders' rebellion on the one hand and the President's Emancipation message on the other. The following well-considered leader from its issue of the 22d inst. possesses a National importance:

EMANCIPATION.

This the question of Emancipation with compensation will enter largely into the coming elections, no one can doubt who looks at the course to which political events are and have been tending since the rebellion. Indeed, it will form the main feature in the controlling principle of the party of the Union throughout the States, and will swallow up all other party questions and creeds in the magnitude of its importance and bearing upon the interests of the country at large.

The question of slavery has, more or less, entered into almost every campaign—national and local—for many years past, but in a somewhat limited or partisan sense. Then, those who dared to advocate emancipation—no matter by how honest or conscientious may have been their convictions—were called "Abolitionists," "Union-Splitters," "Fanatics," and other vile names hooted out from the proslavery territory of Lecompton and all manner of evil intentions against the Constitution and peace of the Union were charged upon them; but now a change is visible in this respect. Abolition has ceased to be the synonyme of political sin. The people have learned from the rebellion to examine a little closer for themselves, and these brave terms are much too decayed for their shallow trickery or political effect. They have seen that, while fanaticism and disunion has been charged upon Northern statesmen and States, treason has been nurtured and cultivated in the South by the slave-driving lords of cottondom, until it has at length culminated in a sanguinary war, which, for brutality and barbarous effect, is fearful to contemplate, and almost without a parallel in the history of the world. They have seen, too, that those who have uniformly been charged with disloyalty, and a disposition to break up the Government, are the true friends and supporters of the Union, while those whose office it has been these many years past to cry out "the Union is dissolved by Northern fanatics," are the real only foes of the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Republic.

The people have learned to appreciate the force and meaning of the terms "Abolitionist," "Fanatic," and "Disunionist," and those epithets which have been systematically and persistently heaped upon those who refused to bow the knee to slavery and subserve its ambitious designs upon the liberties of the country. Such slang nick-names will no longer serve to cheat honest men out of their votes. The people are beginning to see through such shallow and pure contrivances, and to understand the real objects of their inventors, and scout them to be ready to subserve power and partake of the luxury of public plunder, which they so well know, from long practice and practice, how to enjoy. Partisan rancor and sectional malevolence are gradually but surely giving place, and a purer current of popular thought and investigation has engaged the minds of the people. They begin to realize the fact that Slavery, and not Abolition, is the pertinacious pursuit of all our national troubles. That it is the forging of chains for human limbs to wear a perpetual bondage, and not the pleadings of liberty in behalf of all her children, which has dug the deep trench in blood, and desolated a large portion of the country. That it is the dark shadow of a barbarous and cruel age hanging like a sable pall over the boasted civilization of the nineteenth of our people in this 19th century, instead of the humanity, truth and light of the principles of the Declaration of American Independence, that prospered it so much in peace, prosperity and usefulness. The thinking masses are alive to these facts; they recognize their responsibilities and dependence upon the social and political interests of the nation, and therefore are prepared to take hold of the slavery question with a determination and zeal that will forever rid it of all the disturbing elements of which it is made up.

Men are, to-day, willing to be called Abolitionists, who, one year ago, would have felt insulted even a distant intimation of any such idea. The word has lost its evil spell; and thousands of honest, patriotic, loyal hearts are ready to inscribe EMANCIPATION on their banners, and bear it on as the watchword through the storm of bullets or the more calm battle of the ballot box. The time for this has come. The North is ready. The people have, and in the great election of election where will our own State be found? Is the ranks of treason? No, no, no! Delaware must and will be on the side of liberty. She cannot step aside from the track of patriotism; she must not refuse to do her duty; she will not lag behind her other States in the onward march of human greatness and Christian charity; she will be free. Free from all taint of disloyalty. Free from any suspicion of complicity with treason or traitors. Free from any further legal sanction of that Satanic curse which has long been a blight to the rebel cause, so subtle and adroit, or firm and defiant in their schemes and conduct, are not confined to those who are actually in the Confederate Army, with arms in their hands; who have taken the oath to the upstart empire, and serve under the stars and bars. The most active and efficient allies and defenders of rebellion now, are many of them to be found in Northern communities, in legislatures that profess loyalty, and among the managers and editors of false and treacherous journals and newspapers.

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Special Notice.
Clothier to Dragoons
"Morgian Mustang
SARATOGA CATARRH CURE
KELLY'S LIQUID CATARRH CURE
WARRANTED to be a sure
CURE OF COLD IN THE HEAD
CATARRH IN ONE MINUTE
Special Notice.
For the cheapest and best
Medicinal.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION
EXTRACT BUCHU
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
PREPARED IN VACUO BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
594 Broadway, New York.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Druggists, Chicago.
CAUTION.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
For Helmbold's—Take no
Machinery.
EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS
PATENT STEAM CHILL EVAPORATOR
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATOR
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Our Fredericksburg Letter.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
STEAMER IMPERIAL, SAVANNAH, April 21st, 1862.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED HERE.

We still have, from Illinois, about six hundred and fifty men at Savannah. The next boat is to take as many of them as possible to Mound city, or some other point where they can be furloughed and sent home.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE.

It is almost impossible to conceive of the rapidity that is found along the river at present, each of the very best labor our soldiers have to perform in unloading the boats and transporting provender for the horses and riders of the army. There are hundreds of negroes in this region, belonging to the most bitter of the enemy. These negroes, (the blacks) who are able, and ready to perform this work should be brought here and put to work upon this kind of business, and the health and strength of our men be preserved for the operations of the field.

WHAT OUGHT NOT TO BE.

Some of our regiments, who have been in the service for seven or eight months, have not received their pay, nor any portion of it, while negroes by their side have been paid. It may be on account of some irregularity as to pay-rolls, or something of the sort, but it *ought not to be.*

THE MAILS.

I am just informed by the agent that vessels will leave here now regularly, carrying the mails to Cairo. We hope therefore to get some more information from "America."

You may expect every day to hear from this point news of an interesting character.

THE GRAVES OF OUR MEN.

As I rode over the ground to-day, I observed how carefully our men had been buried and their graves marked. At the head of each grave of the Eleventh regiment, the boys have set up a nicely sawn shaft of timber in monumental form, with the names of the men inscribed thereon.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR MEN.

Amid all the rain and mud and unpleasant matters attending the army at present, it is pleasant to notice how cheerfully our men bear it all. Said one of the boys, "I have been a sergeant to take my share as a soldier ever sod, but this time they gave them to us *rather hard.*"

The Cultivation of Chinese Sugar Cane.

TRANSPLANTING.—S. Tuttle, of Mishawaka, Ind., writes us that his experience in cultivating Sorghum is that the crop will be forwarded in the spring at least two weeks by transplanting. He recommends soaking the seed in warm water until it begins to sprout, then prepare a small plot of warm ground, and sow the seed broadcast or in drills, one inch deep. If it be likely to freeze cover in with straw. When up two or three inches, then transplant it in your well prepared ground, about the same manner as you do cabbage plants. Set about five plants in a hill. By transplanting the cane gets a decided start of the weeds, which is a great advantage; and it will ripen two or three weeks sooner. The labor of transplanting is very small compared with the benefits.

WILL CHINESE CANE HYBRIDIZE WITH INDIAN CORN?—Upon this subject, Lyman Meacham, Esq., of Lemont, writes us as follows:

"I see in your report of what was said and done at the General Sorghum Convention recently held at Adrian, Mich., that a number of the speakers entertain the opinion that sorghum will mix with maize (our common Indian corn) to the detriment of the former. This may be so. One well established fact is worth more than any quantity of theory. But I am of the opinion that to produce the hybridizing or mixing of different varieties of plants, the varieties must be changed from that which is cultivated in the same vicinity, but they must also be in blossom at the same time, so that the pollen—the fecundating dust—produced by one of the species, may be communicated to the female organ of the other variety while that organ is in the condition to receive and appropriate it, otherwise no injurious effect will be produced by the pollen of the one upon the different varieties of plants. Is this not so?

I have cultivated sugar cane almost from its introduction into the State, and have noticed its progress with much interest. It succeeds with that of corn, and according to my observation, the corn crop is in tassell and in blossom, and is entirely past the season for throwing off the pollen long before the sorghum begins to show its seed heads. This being the fact, how can the two hybridize? Who, ever heard of mare and broncho corn mingling to the detriment of either? Nature's laws are seldom violated.

It is the true that sorghum and maize will mix, the fact ought to be duly considered and guarded against, for the fact is notorious that in this corn producing region, sorghum and corn frequently grow side by side, and in most cases they are grown in the neighborhood of each other. If the opinions alluded to are correct, a different course must be pursued by the growers of sugar cane seed, or we shall soon have none to grow. Dr. Simons is not responsible for my treatment of Capt. P. or any one else on the City of Memphis. I am the only person on whom the opprobrium of beat Capt. Polk rests, though an enemy, with kindness should fall.

Dr. Simons was not a party that Capt. P. was on my boat for two days after his arrival, as Asst. Surgeon in charge of Hospital Steamer City of Memphis.

W. D. TURNER,
Asst. Surgeon in charge of Hospital Steamer City of Memphis.

The Indiana "Buena Vista" Regiment

The Indiana regiment that "run" at Buena Vista, was the 3d, Colonel Lane. The New Albany *Ledger* says:

We doubt if any regiment which served during the late war has furnished more officers for the present war than the Second Indiana, which was in the battle of Buena Vista, and was accused of cowardice by Gen. Scott and his subordinate officers. *Brigadier* Lane has furnished us the following list of the names of such as occurred to his memory, and there are doubtless others. The present rank of the officers is prefixed to their names, and that which they held in the Mexican war is after their names:

Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau—Captain.
Gen. Nathan Kimball—Captain.
Col. Wm. H. Link—Lieut. Col. C. Davis—Private.
Col. Wm. H. Anderson—Captain.
Col. R. L. Wilson—Captain.
Major Wm. Wilson—Private.
Major D. H. Rariden—Private.
Capt. J. A. Abbott—Private.
Capt. J. Burrell—Lieutenant.
Lieut. M. Powell—Lieutenant.
Lieut. McCoy—Lieutenant.
Lieut. Dr. Osborne—Surgeon.
Capt. John Rungelo—Private.

Official reports state the loss of the Thirtieth regiment at Pittsburg, as follows: Killed, 10; wounded, 60; missing, 4.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

A Rebel Letter Out of the Texas Guerrilla Army.

Various Items from Rebel Sources.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette of the 25th.]

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[Special Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
March 18, 1862.

Your readers may be interested by a few words on the resources and colonies of progress of this region. In the first place as to the climate. The summer is truly delightful; the days are comparatively warm, and the nights comfortably cool—excellent sleeping weather. The average winter temperature is that usually valuable for the operations of the field.

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PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH A SORGHUM REFINERY AT LA PORTE IND.—A meeting was held at La Porte, Ind., on the 13th inst., to consider the propriety of erecting a refinery in that town for the manufacture of sorghum. William Andrew presided. After discussion the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, Sufficient experiments have been made to show that a profitable article of grape sugar, equal to the best Chinese sugar cane in its palatable, remains no longer a doubt; therefore

Resolved, That the establishment of a sugar refinery, with a manufactory attached of sufficient capacity to manufacture and refine forty or fifty barrels of syrup per day, would be a most extraordinary value to the citizens of La Porte county and vicinity—benefiting the city by introducing manufactories, forever closing the commercial year, stimulating and creating a demand for the cultivation of a profitable plant, and the people generally, by reducing the price of syrup.

A committee of 26 was appointed, representing all the towns of La Porte county, to ascertain how much cane is to be raised in the county and vicinity, and to solicit subscriptions for a joint stock company.

Gerrit Smith on Colonization.

[From his recent letter to Montgomery Blair:]

I do not choose words too strong to express my emotions when I say I am alarmed and distressed at the multiplying indications that a political Caste Colonization party is in process of organization, and that members of high standing and anti-slavery antecedents of yourself and Senator Doolittle are favoring it. It will, from the first, set in concert with, and will receive the hearty support of, the Democratic party which its Pro-Slavery leaders are now at work to rally. Such a Colonization party is distinguishable in name only, and not at all in effect from an open pro-slavery party. The unconditional patriots in the Democratic as well as the Republican party feel that the present is emphatically the time for action, and that the time for words is past. This being the case, how can you, how can any man who is truly devoted to the cause of human freedom, and who has any influence, withhold it from the anti-slavery party? Until the war, which threatens the life of the country, is ended, they will have no part in building up the Democratic or Republican, or any other party. Until then, their one work will be to save the country.

I deprecate the nascent colonization party, not because I fear its success. When slavery shall be abolished (and we are on the eve of its abolition,) the party will die. Hatred of the blacks, which is the pabulum and soul of the party, gets all its life and virus from slavery. Slavery dead, and the public hatred of the blacks would also be dead. You and Senator Doolittle would find no more sympathy with your scheme. Nay, you would yourselves have no more sympathy with it. And if you shall live, even the slaveholders will not consent on any terms to the colonization of the removal of the blacks, either those in or those out of slavery.

They will, as were the slaveholders of Maryland, be found valuing the services of black men too highly to consent to their expulsion from the country. Nor do I deprecate the party because the first actual attempt to drive millions of useful, innocent people out of the country in the very crisis of the war, which the dozen millions of blacks in this hemisphere, and the whole civilized world in addition, would be against us. For there never will be a time of actual peril to the country when the slaveholders will not stand ready to offer, immediate, united, and where, at whatever damage to whatever other interest, to aid will fail most effectively. Not the least lamentable tendency is to foster in the American people that mean pride of race and that murderous spirit of caste by which they have outraged and crushed so many millions, and for which they are now in the righteous providence of God called to an account so appalling.

The Cabinet Emeute at Washington—Secretary Stanton and the Generals.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Times, Thursday.]

There are not many matters of local interest now before the Washington public. The reported *emeute* in the Cabinet has excited more attention abroad than it did here. Mr. Stanton is said to have peremptorily demanded a change of military leaders in a certain department, which the President as peremptorily declined to make. Following this refusal, the Minister must resign—but he did not.

This demand for a change of Generals was not made in the Alleghany region of the Tennessee River, where it might with great propriety have taken place. Gen. Grant has been apotheosized by the Secretary of War, in his famous letter in the Senate, as one who conquers by "the spirit of the lead," and by "moving immediately upon the enemy's works." The massacre at Shiloh, wherein 8,000 Union soldiers were hurt through Grant's drunkenness, or incompetency, or both, is a severe commentary on the thoughtless enthusiasm which nominates Grant for a Major General on the telegraphic report of Donelson's fall, (probably written by one of those convenient "aids,") and holds his example up, to the disparagement of every other man in the service who has lost the art of rounding his own trumpet.

Besides, as a few correspondents have said more than once, Grant is not popular. Whether he is, still he *should* have snatches of him with more universal loyalty than the Times, to-day, at least should be allowed the privilege of resigning. Since he is too ill to command, and the Quicksilver of his spirit too volatile to be controlled, appointments of officers, and the passing upon the appointments of officers, and the passing upon the appointments of officers, whose real merit or demerit he is necessarily not well informed, should be taken from a solid part of Minister's reputation for the discreet and successful discharge of his most important official trust.

Rebels are thicker in Fort Warren than ever rabbits were in the warren of an English nobleman.

If the rebels can swallow the statute of their organs, we wonder they can bolt such abominable whisky as they get.

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Your readers may be interested by a few words on the resources and colonies of progress of this region. In the first place as to the climate. The summer is truly delightful; the days are comparatively warm, and the nights comfortably cool—excellent sleeping weather. The average winter temperature is that usually valuable for the operations of the field.

WHAT OUGHT NOT TO BE.

Some of our regiments, who have been in the service for seven or eight months, have not received their pay, nor any portion of it, while negroes by their side have been paid. It may be on account of some irregularity as to pay-rolls, or something of the sort, but it *ought not to be.*

THE MAILS.

I am just informed by the agent that vessels will leave here now regularly, carrying the mails to Cairo. We hope therefore to get some more information from "America."

You may expect every day to hear from this point news of an interesting character.

THE GRAVES OF OUR MEN.

As I rode over the ground to-day, I observed how carefully our men had been buried and their graves marked. At the head of each grave of the Eleventh regiment, the boys have set up a nicely sawn shaft of timber in monumental form, with the names of the men inscribed thereon.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR MEN.

Amid all the rain and mud and unpleasant matters attending the army at present, it is pleasant to notice how cheerfully our men bear it all. Said one of the boys, "I have been a sergeant to take my share as a soldier ever sod, but this time they gave them to us *rather hard.*"

The Cultivation of Chinese Sugar Cane.

TRANSPLANTING.—S. Tuttle, of Mishawaka, Ind., writes us that his experience in cultivating Sorghum is that the crop will be forwarded in the spring at least two weeks by transplanting. He recommends soaking the seed in warm water until it begins to sprout, then prepare a small plot of warm ground, and sow the seed broadcast or in drills, one inch deep. If it be likely to freeze cover in with straw. When up two or three inches, then transplant it in your well prepared ground, about the same manner as you do cabbage plants. Set about five plants in a hill. By transplanting the cane gets a decided start of the weeds, which is a great advantage; and it will ripen two or three weeks sooner. The labor of transplanting is very small compared with the benefits.

WILL CHINESE CANE HYBRIDIZE WITH INDIAN CORN?—Upon this subject, Lyman Meacham, Esq., of Lemont, writes us as follows:

"I see in your report of what was said and done at the General Sorghum Convention recently held at Adrian, Mich., that a number of the speakers entertain the opinion that sorghum will mix with maize (our common Indian corn) to the detriment of the former. This may be so. One well established fact is worth more than any quantity of theory. But I am of the opinion that to produce the hybridizing or mixing of different varieties of plants, the varieties must be changed from that which is cultivated in the same vicinity, but they must also be in blossom at the same time, so that the pollen—the fecundating dust—produced by one of the species, may be communicated to the female organ of the other variety while that organ is in the condition to receive and appropriate it, otherwise no injurious effect will be produced by the pollen of the one upon the different varieties of plants. Is this not so?

I have cultivated sugar cane almost from its introduction into the State, and have noticed its progress with much interest. It succeeds with that of corn, and according to my observation, the corn crop is in tassell and in blossom, and is entirely past the season for throwing off the pollen long before the sorghum begins to show its seed heads. This being the fact, how can the two hybridize? Who, ever heard of mare and broncho corn mingling to the detriment of either? Nature's laws are seldom violated.

It is the true that sorghum and maize will mix, the fact ought to be duly considered and guarded against, for the fact is notorious that in this corn producing region, sorghum and corn frequently grow side by side, and in most cases they are grown in the neighborhood of each other. If the opinions alluded to are correct, a different course must be pursued by the growers of sugar cane seed, or we shall soon have none to grow. Dr. Simons is not

PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH A SORGHUM REFINERY AT LA PORTE IND.—A meeting was held at La Porte, Ind., on the 13th inst., to consider the propriety of erecting a refinery in that town for the manufacture of sorghum. William Andrew presided. After discussion the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, Sufficient experiments have been made to show that a profitable article of grape sugar, equal to the best Chinese sugar cane in its palatable, remains no longer a doubt; therefore

Resolved, That the establishment of a sugar refinery, with a manufactory attached of sufficient capacity to manufacture and refine forty or fifty barrels of syrup per day, would be a most extraordinary value to the citizens of La Porte county and vicinity—benefiting the city by introducing manufactories, forever closing the commercial year, stimulating and creating a demand for the cultivation of a profitable plant, and the people generally, by reducing the price of syrup.

A committee of 26 was appointed, representing all the towns of La Porte county, to ascertain how much cane is to be raised in the county and vicinity, and to solicit subscriptions for a joint stock company.

Gerrit Smith on Colonization.

[From his recent letter to Montgomery Blair:]

I do not choose words too strong to express my emotions when I say I am alarmed and distressed at the multiplying indications that a political Caste Colonization party is in process of organization, and that members of high standing and anti-slavery antecedents of yourself and Senator Doolittle are favoring it. It will, from the first, set in concert with, and will receive the hearty support of, the Democratic party which its Pro-Slavery leaders are now at work to rally. Such a Colonization party is distinguishable in name only, and not at all in effect from an open pro-slavery party. The unconditional patriots in the Democratic as well as the Republican party feel that the present is emphatically the time for action, and that the time for words is past. This being the case, how can you, how can any man who is truly devoted to the cause of human freedom, and who has any influence, withhold it from the anti-slavery party? Until the war, which threatens the life of the country, is ended, they will have no part in building up the Democratic or Republican, or any other party. Until then, their one work will be to save the country.

I deprecate the nascent colonization party, not because I fear its success. When slavery shall be abolished (and we are on the eve of its abolition,) the party will die. Hatred of the blacks, which is the pabulum and soul of the party, gets all its life and virus from slavery. Slavery dead, and the public hatred of the blacks would also be dead. You and Senator Doolittle would find no more sympathy with your scheme. Nay, you would yourselves have no more sympathy with it. And if you shall live, even the slaveholders will not consent on any terms to the colonization of the removal of the blacks, either those in or those out of slavery.

They will, as were the slaveholders of Maryland, be found valuing the services of black men too highly to consent to their expulsion from the country. Nor do I deprecate the party because the first actual attempt to drive millions of useful, innocent people out of the country in the very crisis of the war, which the dozen millions of blacks in this hemisphere, and the whole civilized world in addition, would be against us. For there never will be a time of actual peril to the country when the slaveholders will not stand ready to offer, immediate, united, and where, at whatever damage to whatever other interest, to aid will fail most effectively. Not the least lamentable tendency is to foster in the American people that mean pride of race and that murderous spirit of caste by which they have outraged and crushed so many millions, and for which they are now in the righteous providence of God called to an account so appalling.

The Cabinet Emeute at Washington—Secretary Stanton and the Generals.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Times, Thursday.]

There are not many matters of local interest now before the Washington public. The reported *emeute* in the Cabinet has excited more attention abroad than it did here. Mr. Stanton is said to have peremptorily demanded a change of military leaders in a certain department, which the President as peremptorily declined to make. Following this refusal, the Minister must resign—but he did not.

This demand for a change of Generals was not made in the Alleghany region of the Tennessee River, where it might with great propriety have taken place. Gen. Grant has been apotheosized by the Secretary of War, in his famous letter in the Senate, as one who conquers by "the spirit of the lead," and by "moving immediately upon the enemy's works." The massacre at Shiloh, wherein 8,000 Union soldiers were hurt through Grant's drunkenness, or incompetency, or both, is a severe commentary on the thoughtless enthusiasm which nominates Grant for a Major General on the telegraphic report of Donelson's fall, (probably written by one of those convenient "aids,") and holds his example up, to the disparagement of every other man in the service who has lost the art of rounding his own trumpet.

Besides, as a few correspondents have said more than once, Grant is not popular. Whether he is, still he *should* have snatches of him with more universal loyalty than the Times, to-day, at least should be allowed the privilege of resigning. Since he is too ill to command, and the Quicksilver of his sp

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B

Bell Mary mrs — Bordman Olive mrs — Ballard E A mrs — Brooker Belinda A mrs — Banks Mary miss — Brewster Mary mrs — Barton Sarah mrs — Brown Sarah mrs — Barnard Alice L miss — Bryant S W mrs — Barclay Fanny M mrs — Bristol Sarah O mrs — Brown Mary Jane miss — Blackaley Alvin mrs — Bingham Mary mrs — Bond A L mrs — Brown Flora I miss — Boyce Anna miss — Boyce B B miss — Burk Bridget miss — Bush E mrs — Butler Charles D mrs — Burns Ellen Louise miss

C

Cady Charity miss — Clark Mary mrs — Campbell Sarah mrs — Clark Fanny mrs — Campbell Julia A miss — Campbell D mrs — Colvin M A miss — Collins Eliza L miss — Coe Julia A miss — Colver Sarah P mrs — Case Rachel A mrs — Carey Jane miss — Cook Laura E mrs — Cooper Hester A mrs — Carpenter Kat miss — Carpenter Lizzie C mrs — Carpenter Mary — Clough Robt mrs — Cleveland Anna miss — Clifford John mrs — Clemments W A mrs — Crawford Susan miss — Clifford Catharine mrs — Clarkson A or Mary mrs — Clark S C mrs — Culp Mary mrs — Cummings Johanna

D

Danforth Susan L mrs — Delanty Mary mrs — Dawson Elizabeth miss — Dow Henry mrs — Day Margaret Jane mrs — Dodd Lizzie miss — Davidson Julia mrs — Driggs Ann Eliza mrs — Daley Eliza mrs — Dolan Mary A miss — Davis Wm mrs — Donahoe Edward mrs — Davis Copeling mrs — Dunne Eliza A mrs — Decrest Mary mrs — Dunne Elizabeth miss — DeLancy Ellen miss

E

Edwards Mary mrs — Ennis Teresa miss — Eden Mary Jane miss — Engel Anna miss

F

Fanning Elizabeth miss — Foster A A mrs — Ferguson Sarah miss — Forsaith Elizabeth mrs — Farrelly Catherine miss — Folin Eliza mrs — Farnam Ann S mrs — Fox L mrs — Furguson Emma miss — Frost Jane mrs — Freely Catherina miss — Frost Wm F mrs — Fitzgerald Ann mrs — Frazier Mary mrs

G

Gallagher Ellen T miss — Goodspeed mrs — Gamble Martha miss — Graves Judson mrs — Gannon Annie miss — Grinton Josephine miss — Gilbert Caroline mrs — Gubbins mrs — Gibbs Amelia mrs — Granger Susan B mrs — Gilbert J L mrs — Grey Marion E miss — Gubbins G mrs — Grow Octave miss — Gibe Caroline miss — Graham Susan mrs — Gilmore Warren mrs — Garnce Fannie miss — Gleeson Ellen mrs — Gray Susan miss — Gloyd J B mrs — Grannon Catherine mrs — Goodrich E M mrs — Gray P L mrs — Goins Ann mrs — Gray Leonora miss

H

Hackett Kate miss — Hicke Capt mrs — Hammond Geo C mrs — Hickey Honora mrs — Halbert M F miss — Hodges E E mrs — Halkin Sarah M mrs — Hoffman John mrs — Hall Rosa mrs — Holbrook Ann Oak miss — Hart Harriet J miss — Hotchkiss R R mrs — Hardy Hannah mrs — Hupper John mrs — Harvey Sue miss — Holden Jane mrs — Harmon Mary Jose miss — Hurley Mary J miss — Hayes S J mrs — Hustoon Wm F mrs — Hayes Hannah miss — Hurburt M L miss — Hastings Harvey mrs — Hughes Agnes miss — Healey Gertrude mrs — Hyatt Julia D mrs — Hime Louise — Hewes Rhoda Jane miss — Higgins Allen mrs

I

Irving Elizabeth F mrs — Ibbotson Mary

J

Jackson Ann Maria mrs — Johnson Martha mrs — Jackson Johanna miss — Johnson Sarah H miss — Jones Mary Jane — Johnson Caroline miss — Johnson Peter D mrs — Johnson Katy miss — Johnson Louise N mrs — Jourdan Susan E miss — Johnson Annie miss

K

Kelly Julia miss — Knapp Henrietta miss — Kerney Honora miss — Kimbark E L mrs — Kelley Marcia L — Knight Wm P mrs — Kelly Francis mrs — Klymer Katie mrs — Kelly Thomas mrs — Kirkland Sarah E miss — Kendall Nellie D miss — Kinne Mary A mrs — Kellogg Laura A miss

L

Lasier Sarah E mrs — Leaden Rosey miss — Langdon Rettie H miss — Lodden Mary mrs — Lawton Gertrude miss — Long Ellen miss — Lanagan Margret miss — London Winfred miss — Lewis Jennie miss — Lathers Deborah mrs — Leeland Gardner mrs — Ludlow Elizabeth mrs — Line Mary mrs — Lynde mrs — Leonard Hanora miss — Lyons Joseph M mrs — Lincil Mary mrs — Lynch D mrs

M

McClellan Rose — McGinnis W mrs — McAfee Catherine — McGowen N A miss — McCliff mrs — McLane D S mrs — McClevy Anna miss — McIntyre Mary — McCreash Catherine miss — McKnight Mary S miss — McCarthy Catherine — McLaughlin Ellen mrs — McBride Hannah mrs — McMahon Mary G miss — McDonnell Lydia — McKnight Harriet A mrs — McGrath Allen miss — McNair Julie W mrs — McGrowing miss — McShea Margaret mrs — Mullin Mary miss — Mears Cornelia miss — Mallon Ann — Mills Stephen H mrs — Mallon Maggie miss — Miles Phebe mrs — Mara mrs — Myles Bridget mrs — Martin Lizzie miss — Mellon Annie miss — Mathews Augusta mrs — Miller Maggie miss — Mathews Kate E miss — Miller Mary miss — Mason Isabella mrs — Montague Catharine — Maxwell Amelia miss — Moran Mary M D — Mathews Mary — Moore Ann miss — Marshall James mrs — Morgan Sarah mrs — Margueral D mrs — Murray George S mrs — Mears Cornelia miss — Murray Mary miss — Merritt E A mrs — Myers T S mrs — Merriam Susan P mrs — Myers Anna miss — Merriam mrs — Murphy Ellen mrs — Merkle E J miss — Murphy Mary mrs — Merkee Jane miss — Murphy Mary miss

N

Noble J mrs — North Ann mrs — Neer Elizabeth miss

O

O'Rielly Ann D mrs — Osband E D mrs — O'Rielly Catherine miss — Oliver Henry F mrs — O'Bryan Mary miss — Otto Emma miss — O'Malley Mary mrs — O'Donel Ellen miss — O'Brien Marian mrs — O'Neill Mary miss — O'Connor Marianna miss

P

Page Adda M mrs — Peters Isaac mrs — Parker Margaret J mrs — Platt Mary mrs — Page Phebe L miss — Phelps Louisa miss — Patterson Julia miss — Phillips Caroline mrs — Parks Martha miss — Pierce Margaret mrs — Palmer Nelly M mrs — Powers Josephine mrs — Perry Ida miss — Pomeroy Lydia mrs — Peters John mrs — Porters mrs — Petty Elizabeth — Preston Annie E mrs — Perkins Sallie miss — Pratt Elizabeth mrs — Pease Harry mrs — Prescott Catharine mrs

R

Randolph M mrs — Rust Ann mrs — Raymond Lucretia mrs — Root Barbara — Rearden miss — Russell Ellen mrs — Richardson Phebe miss — Russell Watey miss — Richardson G A mrs — Robins Charlotte miss — Richards Barbara E miss — Rourk Johannah — Rich Arthur mrs — Ropp Carline miss — Roberts Pamelia A mrs — Russell Addie mrs — Rook mrs — Ross Mary A

S

Sanger Hattie miss — Somers Isabella R mrs — Sanford C A mrs — Speakman Margaret mrs — Seymore Mary mrs — Stahley Josephine mrs — Scars Joseph mrs — Stack Hanora mrs — Scollay Lizzie V mrs — St John Mary J mrs — Stack Bridget miss — Stillman Francis mrs — Stewart Margret mrs — Stinson A M mrs — Stoodle Margret mrs — Sumner D A Porter M D — Sherfiens Mary mrs — Skinner Sarah M miss — Sullivan Margret miss — Stambaugh Jane

T

Tefft E A miss — Trumbull Sarah miss — Thompson Mary A miss — Toothaker Mary E mrs — Thompson Fanny — Tucker D Atlie mrs — Thompson Ellen C miss — Tucker L mrs — True Mary mrs — Topping Ira miss — Tucker Almira mrs — Tabor Mary E mrs

V

Van Allen miss — Varney Helen M mrs — Van Buskirk P E mrs — Van Allen Fanny miss

W

Walker Fannie miss — Wilson Louisa Mary — Wallace Mary mrs — Williams G J mrs — Walker Francis miss — Williamson A E mrs — Wallace M A mrs — Williams Lettie J miss — Warner Mary miss — Williams Nancy mrs — Warner Evande miss — Williams Nellie miss — Ward Lucy J mrs — Wills Henry mrs — Welch Mary E miss — Wilcox Charlotte mrs — Walsh Bridget — Wickham Matilda mrs — Walsh Mary A miss — Wilder Frank mrs — Wetherell E A mrs — Will Lucy — Willis Louisa miss — White S P mrs — Ward Edward mrs — Whalen Margaret miss — Worth Lydia mrs — Whitcher Almira mrs — Woodruff S L mrs — White W A mrs — Woodruff Anna J mrs — Wheelock Charlotte miss — Woodward Antoinette miss — Wilson Ellen mrs — Wright Sarah miss — White H J mrs — Wilder Martha mrs

Y

Young Chas E mrs — Youngloves Feronia mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Adams N H — Austin S P — Anderson Jerry — Austin Albert — Aiken Thos — Alsop James — Austin E B — Adix G H — Atherton Jos B — Arnold E C — Abbott T Eddie — Arnold John C — Adams C F — Ahern Henry — Atkins John — Adal C F & co — Andrews R — Arnold W H — Anderson D — Andrews H S & co — Anderson mr — Adam R N capt

B

Bickford A W — Billings P J — Barnes Henry — Ball & Young — Bingham T — Barnes H S rev — Balantine B E — Ballentine Jas H — Bison Andrew — Battles Geo W — Bennett J H — Beard Amos — Blackall T E — Barton J C — Bur A — Bevan N & co — Bets Conrad — Barnum D W — Bater Robert W — Bacon Frank — Bangs Michael E — Benedict Aaron

Bush & bro — Bryan Sylvester — Bradbury J R — Brown Chas — Boland Christopher — Brown Chas T — Brown P H — Brown Edwin R — Butterworth Edmund — Burger David G — Brainard J A

C

Clark L H — Childs Chas capt — Connors J N — Church Luther W — Clark M M rev — Cady Walter L — Campbell Malcolm — Chase W L — Clifford John — Campbell John B — Cain John — Carmichael John — Clark J B — Campbell James — Chapman H F — Carter H — Chase Geo — Clarke Geo — Crittenden Geo — Clinch Geo — Champlain Robt — Clough Robt — Cole W — Conroy James — Crowell & Childs — Carpenter David

D

Depee mr — Donohoe Jas — Davis Edwin R — Doty —— editor — Dewey J — Dunlap Robt — Dennehy Morris — Diffey Jas — Delaney M W col — Durand J M — Danford E & co — Dearborn Ira W — Donovan David — Dyer W J — Dills James B — Darling C W S — Dearin Wm — Dow Henry — Dow C S — Derwent Walter — Doyle W H — Dana Wm H — Dunlap John — Davis John — Dunlop Geo & co — Duckham Richd — Dunn S M — Dewey W T & co

E

Evans Joseph — Evans Henry F — Evans B rev — Ewing W F — Ennis G J — Emerson Ralph — Elliott R L — Emerson Edwd — Ely John F — Evarts Edward — Erickson P — Ewing Henry — Elkin Abram — Eaton & Heartt

F

Fowler mr — Flint James — Flynn Edwd — Faherty W P — Fuller James — Fleming D — Fish tool maker — Forshae James — Farrell dr — Fisher Wm — Fry Jacob — Foss Dana — Feem Wm — Flinne James D — Flint D — Fay Justus — Flanders J O — Foster Peter — Farrell John H — Flinton Thos — Fortune Peter — Felm John — French J — Fitch Cy A dr — Flynn John — Fuller Thos M — Freese Chas — Flesh John — Fanning Geo — Fitch C W — Fish John W — Foley T — Farrell & co — Freese J F — Farley Frank — Farley Philip — Fowler Giles — Fletcher Eli — Ford Nelson — Fitzgibbon J J

G

Garety Martin — Gubbins Jas — Goldie Edw — Gray Lewis — Goodwin Jacob N — Goodrich E S — George Louis F — Gibson J M — Gilmore Q A — Gorman Michael — Gillard Jeremiah — Garvey David — Green com mer — Goodsell J H — Gay C — Gastfield Wm — Gannon James — Gordon C N — Goodnow Wm — Gray Jeremiah T — Garencer Chas D — Graves Wm — Green Jas — Gale A H — Gould W J — Greenfield Horace — Godell R F — Gilbert W H — Gifford Geo W — Gilman B F — Garnett Wm — Goodman Hugo — Griswold A K — Gilbert John — Green Thos — Guyer Albert — Gubbins John — Goodridge H & O — Gothan C D — Grant Jas — Granger F — Gage & Wilkinson — Grimshaw Jas — Goodwin Sam J — Gill Stephen — Grideley John — Gould D W — Gurney J S — Gallard Chas

H

Holly Michl — Hanlon J W — Hawes & Wicks — Hewitt L M — Hennegan James — Harris, Marsh & co — Hemingway M — Hartnett Edwd — Heartt Abram — Hays Wm S — Hart Samuel — Hall A J — Hause Wm — Hartis F — Hervey Chas — Hathaway Wm — Heavey Thos — Hall Andrew — Hard J A — Hawes Shubal H — Hughs Peter H — Hebard Wm C — Hannaks Geo — Hodnett Philip — Hayden John — Hale Geo N — Hanscom C capt — Hanly Michael — Hayter Geo — Hayes Joseph M — Hammond Tom — Harvey Daniel P — Henderson J C — Hays H H — Harding Wm R — Huston James — Herr Augustus — Hanlon Edwd — Higby A Stearns — Holliday Saml W — Harmer Isaac B — Hess O H — Hollister H J — Higgins Bryant — Hubbard Theo C — Holway Wm — Hogan P T — Heale T S — Hunn J — Holton N — Hubbard G B — Holcomb Wm H — Hopkinson Ch J — Hill Harlow B — Hickey Wm — Hues Patrick — Hollander H — Honohan W — Hughes Andrew — Hollingsworth — Holsworth Wm — Hubbard dr — Holden Chas — Higgins Hiram — Hart Lorenzo — Hopper E H — Hollings L M — Hayes Robert — Hoyt Henry — Hunt L — Hughes Robert — Hood J M capt — Hyman & Hersh — Hutchinson R — Hay James — Hunt Edwd — Hook Edwd — Howard Lucius — Hill Ralph — Hickey James — Herndon Martin

I

Inman Henry W — Irvin I W

J

Jameson T — Jones D W & co — Johnson Rowland — Jammison John — Jones E H & Bro — Johnson Francis P — Jefferey John M — Jones Thos — Jasklin Robert — Jones M W capt — Johnson Jas B — Jervis John B — Jones W H — Johnson Jas — Joyce Jno capt — Justice Frank — Judson Walter — Jackson Cy G — Jackson S C

K

Kirbey Michael — Kelley John — Knapp E T — Kennedy John — Kenney E H — Kerney E S — Kiley John — Keen G R — Kelty Dennis E — Kearsley James — Kendall H D & co — Keefe James — Kellogg Chas — Knapp John H — Kennedy Geo W — Knisely Chas — Keating John — Knowles S F — Kendrick A A — Kitt John B — Knowlton Freddy — Kilburne O H P — Kenndy James — Kapp N H & c

L

Latimer W J — Laurence J T — Lamb E M — Lyman Milton E — Luscomb Jas A — Linton Robt — Lincoln L W — Lewis Henry — Lewis R R 10 — Lewis Lawrence — Lewis Harris — Lock Edwin & co — Lewis J W — Lillibridge H P — Lewis J H — Lepper Wm — Loomis Thos — Lewis David — Longhurst Wm — Lyman Geo S — Long Daniel — Lambert J — Lotus Geo — Loring D A — Lambert John — Lamp Ferdinand — Loomis Prentiss — Lamb John W — Loomis F C — Lewis Chas — Lightfoot John — Lumsden Sam — Lotz capt — Lambert John — Lister Geo G — Lind C L — Lyon Jas B & co — Livingston S dr — Levey R M — Lewis J E — Lyons Fr — Loomis A D — Lamb James — Lord Robert — Lewis, Newill & co — Lee Jacob — Ladd Edgar A — Little Jacob H — Lynam Robt H — Leonard & bro — Lane James — Langan Barlly

M

Magruder B F — McGaffey Wm — McMahon P J — McKee Michal — McBean Geo — McCallum Neil — McDonough Mat — McCann Thos — McKinlay A J — McCarthy John — McCann Geo — McKinley J — McFarland Wm — McAuley Geo — McLean A D — McHardy John — McClung S — Macqueen Chas K — McKeeghan John — McGrotty Stephen — Magraw H S capt — McCormack Jno — McGuire Tom — Meteer R F — McCoy John — Mather P — McDonnell John — McLaughlin R W — Manning Patrick — McKindley J G — McIntosh D C — Merriman Andr — McManus Jas A — McCarty Dennis — May Arthur — McCormac J — McCuskey Cornelius — Maloney Thos — McGinley Jas — McMahon P J — Martin Gersham — McGee Hugh — McArthur Chas — Marson Thos — McRae Henry — McCabe Chas — Manahan P — Merrill G H — Morse Augustus — Milliken Isaac L — Maynard H C — Moore A B & bro — Miller Henry H — May Uriah R — Moore Aaron — Morris J H — Mandele Jas — Motton capt — Morrison Jacob P — Mandell J F — Morrissey Patk — Murray P H — Malcomeon Jas — Miles Philip — Morean Jas T — Merrills Jas — Morton Clark — Moody J — Meecom J H — Morse Chas S — Murray John — Merrifield Jas M — Myer Peter — Moore John — Mead Watson H — Morris Patrick — Mott John — Meagher John — Millard D J & co — Moran Jas — Meehan John — Murphy Richard — Morrissey John — March Wallace — Montague R B — Murphy mr — Martin Walter G capt — Murphy Michael — Mahoney Michl — Mortimer Francis 2 — Barry — Marchl Wm E — Moore John — Matthews Wm & co — Moreton Saml — Miller Wm Frank — Maker mr — Moses Saml G — Miller L — Mack Michael — Moakley Thos H — Morris Lewis J — Martin dr rev — Moreton Geo — Morris Moses — Murray, Haight & co — Morgan Hy A 2 — Mower L — Miller Henry E

N

Nois Mill Stones — North Geo J — Noyes John D — No n Patk — Newman Tho B — Nisbet John R — Nelson Anso — Newkirk Henry — Newton Walter — Nickels Chas — Numan Jas capt — Natten Wm H — Nicholson Robt — Nolan John B — Nucomb mr — Noble F S — Nay John — Nell John — Nugent Geo

O

O'Brien Thos — O'Herrin Jas F — O'Neil D P — O'Brien Jas — O'Leary Patk — Olds Amasa — O'Bryne Mike — O'Hara Dennis — Olds A M — O'Connor D — O'Malley John — Overocker A G — O'Connor Wm — O'Malley Richd — Overlock E S — O'Donoghue M — O'Neil Thos — Otis Bavier

P

Patrick Milton — Pints H A — Plumber D B — Phelps Wm — Pheete H D capt — Plumber David B — Poole Wm — Parrott Thos W — Plumber D B — Pile Wm A capt — Potter Geo — Plumber David B — Precott Wm J — Powell Jolls — Parley Charley — Patterson Wm H — Powers George — Powers Patrick — Paine John — Palmer Geo A — Pope C W — Parder J — Phillips T S — Peck Putnam — Powell John — Porter Geo W — Pomeroy Thompson & co — Phillips John — Pitkin Ira — Potter Alexander — Pasengo Joseph — Piper Silvester — Powell & Mansfield — Powers John — Park S dr — Poll Chas W — Phimot Jos A — Plumber David B capt — Pieters Benjamin — Parker Oscar — Patt Daniel — Presser Wm R — Paddock Jerome — Price Edward H — Perry Spaulding & co — Pattee J S — Plumber D B — Peppard Patrick — Peck Henry — Park S dr — Precott J H — Pheatt H D capt

Q

Quin James

R

Robeson — Reach James — Reesen S A — Ramsey Hezl — Rummer Jacob — Ranney Edwin R — Reece Lon — Rae James — Russell H — Rapp M D — Rice J V — Rood E H — Rurk Wm — Reading J W — Richter C — Rockwood W H — Ray James — Russell C H — Rowley Wm — Rowell H L — Roland E W — Reed John W — Read Henry S — Roberts P R — Royce John L — Rogers Henry — Rowe Chas — Reynolds John — Reynon Geo C — Rothaight Chas — Rever John T — Riordon Timothy — Reed Wm — Robinson John A — Riley Geo — Rice A & co — Birlden John — Rayman Fred — Raymond Aug — Ballod John N — Roe M L — Rose John — Roberts Saml — Russell Saml — Royer Jacob — Ryder Henry — Reeds Chas — Reilley James

S

Sherman Wiley — Sands Prof H — Smith Wilson — Sheriff Charles — Scott Frederick — Spears William — Scott William — Sands T J — Stow W R — Sampson Simon — Stevenson Wm — Scott Joseph — Sheldon E H — Sullivan James — Seger Joseph T — Scott Wm — Shuck William — Slocum John — Sibley D A — Sibley John B — Stevens J A — Scovel A L — Smith John — Shlora Yanis — Scovill C D — Stevens John — Sheppard Saml — Steele M W rev — Stark John — Sterling W — Smith mr 380 — Smith John J — Sage J N — Smith State st — Smithville John T — Sawyer Henry A — Stoddard I M — Shelby Thomas — Stovall W J — Stevens J H — Selkirk J R — Streck Wm — Sutton Oscar W — Staples Henry — Simons E R — Spencer S A — Smith Henry M — Southworth H — Strong & Fuller — Smith W H — Smith & Hawley — Strong & O W — Sturtevant J A — Spalding L W — Spencer D G — Sullivan D P — Stevens Daniel — Shelby and R — Sullivan J — Small Chas — Skinner J B — Stewart Charles — Sinclair Sawyer — Smith Calvin E — Stiles & Barr — Simons Geo — Stine Joseph — Stokes Edward — Stout A D

T

Thompson J T — Taylor James W — Thompson E B — Tracy John — Treat H D — Tuesey E A — Trumble Joel — Thompson Theo — Taylor David — Thompson Wm — Tyson Peter — Thatcher John — Thompson Arthur — Taylor John — Tuhune Theo — Thompson Jas 2 — Taylor G M — Thomas & Brown — Thomas J P — Thayer Geo L — Trotter David — Todd J C — Troy Geo H

U

Underwood E J

V

Van Brunt & Watrous — VanVleck Clark — Van Brocklin Theodore — Vanbuskirk P — Vandebaugh Abraham — Vanburen S Dr — Vanhouton Archer — Vantine Alfred — Vickery H C — Vickery A M — Vidler Richd

W

White Louis D — Walker T Irving — Warner Asael G — Walsh R — Wheeler Henry — Wells, Irvine & co — Wheeler Lysand — Wallace Matthew — Waterhouse E — Waters Wm Y — Wells Geo H — Webster E C — Walter John H — Worden Samuel — Wood James C — Walsh Wm — Walker Edwin — Westlake D C — Ward John F — Whitney E W — Warner Daniel — Wall John H — Wadsworth E L — Wardwell Andrew — Walker F H — Weller P W — Weecher W — Warren John — Wells E F — Wood Wm — White Jas W S — Wantling R B — Wadsworth W P — Walsh J B — Walker Alex — Williams Jno M — White Samuel — Wheeler Nathan — Whitney Jno G — Wells Henry — Warner Gould — Wilson John — White Henry A — Wilt J J Jr — Weeks Harvey T — Ward & Stanford — Woolverton J A — Wilson Jas C — Wilton Thos — Wolcott C O — Wilson E H & co — Wilcox Bruce — Wooster Geo W — Williams G B — Woodworth O — Woods Geo A & capt 2 — Wilcox G H — Williams & Adams — Williamson & C — Williams A D — Wilbur E O — Woodruff A — Watkins Geo — Wilcher Cine H — Wiswell & Popp — Williams Thos D — Wolf F J — Wilkoff Chas — Wilkins G W — Williford R — Wirth John R — Wood Geo

Y

Young Alex — Yergins Newton — Yates I L V — Young Gilbert — Young A — Yeakle M M

Z

Zender Alpha

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Some old style Dental Chairs for sale very low.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET, New York, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES, FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish.

The acknowledged superiority of their ROAD WAGONS, both in design and construction, will be maintained, and special attention is called to the style for 1862, "THE GENTLEMAN'S WAGON," Now ready for inspection at their

Only Place of Business. 372 and 374 BROOME, CORNER MOTT STREET. FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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The form required by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, FOR SALE AT MUNSON'S, NO. 140 LAKE STREET.

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MICHIGAN PINE LANDS. The St. Mary's Ship Canal Company will offer AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Tuesday, the 17th of June Next, AT EAST SAGINAW, All its lands upon the Saginaw River and its tributaries, covering nearly 100,000 ACRES

Of the best Pine Lands in the State. ...

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Legal Notices.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. ... Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, April 23d, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. CHICAGO, April 25, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, April 15th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. ... THOS. R. CARTER, Clerk. ...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. ... THOS R. CARTER, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. ... THOMAS R. CARTER, Clerk.

Steamboat Lines.

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1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 355 Miles Double Track. ... THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA ... THROUGH PHILADELPHIA ... BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. ... FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK ... PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. ... SLEEPING CARS ... FREIGHTS! ...

LIVE STOCK.

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1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. ...

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD. ...

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. ...

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. ...

The Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ The new city officials will be inaugurated on the 5th of May.

☞ The Graceland Cemetery Company's advertisement appears in another column.

☞ A good tenant can get a Michigan avenue house if he will read the advertisement.

"KINDNESS CHANGES."—This new and already popular song and chorus, by Henry C. Work, has just been issued by Root & Cady, in their best style.

☞ A new block of stores is projected on the northwest corner of State and Jackson streets. They will be completed the coming summer.

FEMALE NURSES.—As more nurses are needed in our Army Hospitals, those desiring such positions will please apply at Sanitary Committee rooms, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

HELD OVER.—The examination of McCaughan, charged with garroting a man by the name of Buell, and robbing him of his coat and pocket-book, was continued from Saturday to Wednesday forenoon of the present week.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. John B. Ideson & Co., have removed from No. 115 to 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block, with an increased stock of rubber goods, belting, packing, &c. See advertisement in this morning's paper.

☞ The St. George's Benevolent Association celebrated their anniversary with a sociable and ball on Wednesday evening last at Metropolitan Hall. The occasion was honored by a large and respectable attendance; all seemingly well satisfied with the efforts of the managers. A handsome surplus was realized for the Society.

☞ The ladies of the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphans Asylum find it necessary to remove to a larger house. Having already taken such a house, they call on those removing or giving up house-keeping to send bedsteds, bedding, carpets, chairs or any other articles pertaining to housekeeping. Send to W. W., corner of Michigan and Pine streets.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—This fine company of minstrels were greeted with a full house on Saturday night, and we never saw an audience seemingly more gratified. There is no mistake about this company; they thoroughly understand what the public expect of them, and they have the capacity to do it. Any person gets his money's worth that goes to the Metropolitan and listens an evening to their harmony and laughs at their drolleries.

☞ If there are any of our readers in want of a nice spring cloak of the latest style and most durable material, we would advise them to call at Messrs. Snyder & Co.'s, No. 191 Lake street, and examine their extensive stock. They are also in receipt of a full stock of all kinds of dry goods, which they are offering as low as the times will allow. Read what they have to say in another column, and then go and see them.

SERENADE.—On Friday night Gen. McArthur received the compliment of a serenade, at his residence near Union Park, from the officers of the Scotch regiment, Col. Cameron. The General acknowledged the compliment in a neat speech, which was received with marks of gratification by those present. Speeches were also made by Col. Cameron, Capt. Wood and Capt. McDonald. The event was every way a pleasant and happy one to all concerned.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening, the Ship Carpenters in the employ of J. W. Banta, presented his clerk, Charles Stannard, with a splendid gold watch, as a testimonial of their respect for him as a man, and whose gentlemanly conduct has ever been worthy the commendation of all. Mr. Stannard has been in the employ of Mr. Banta for over ten years, which fact in itself is proof of real worth. The presentation speech, and in fact the whole affair, formed a pleasant closing of the busy week's work. Mr. Banta has now in his employ some two hundred men.

FOR WINCHESTER.—We learn that John W. Norris, news dealer of this city, has just made a contract with a party in Winchester, Va., to forward Chicago daily papers to that point for the benefit of our Illinois soldiers in the army of the Potomac. This will be a great gratification to them, and is creditable to the enterprise of Mr. Norris. He also supplies Denver City, Colorado Territory, and other distant points, besides numerous places in this and the adjoining States. Persons desirous of starting in the periodical business should send for one of his circulars and price lists, which furnishes a great deal of desirable information as to the course best to pursue in making up their orders. Price lists sent free, on application by mail or in person. Address John W. Norris, No. 109 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DEATH OF CAPT. HARVEY, OF THE TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.—Intelligence has been received here announcing the death of Captain John P. Harvey, of Company E, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry (Colonel Voss.) He died at Camp Butler, Springfield, on Monday, after a lingering illness, of typhoid fever. His remains were interred on Thursday, in the camp burying ground, with the usual honors. Captain Harvey was, for many years previous to his entering the army, a resident of this city, and it was here that most of his company was recruited. He was highly esteemed by his associates in the regiment as an officer and a gentleman, and to his men he was as a father, caring for their comfort and health under all circumstances. His death adds another to the long list of heroes who have died in the performance of their patriotic duty.

MYSTERIOUS.—A young girl, not more than fourteen years of age, quite respectably dressed, and of good appearance, was discovered on Friday afternoon on the Archer road, near Brighton, in an apparent state of semi-insensibility. Mr. William T. Morris, a resident of the vicinity, saw the girl sitting on the ground by the side of the road, weeping bitterly. On alighting from his wagon he soon ascertained her condition, and kindly conveyed her to his own house, where she now remains. She is either unable or unwilling to tell her name or residence, and in fact persistently refuses to say anything. There is a mystery about her which time alone can explain. Many conjectures have been made as to the cause of her singular situation, all of them perhaps without foundation. If this should meet the eye of any of her friends, they can find her at Mr. Morris's house.

BURGLARY.—The city is becoming infested with burglars and light-fingered people to an alarming extent. Several cases have occurred recently of persons having their pockets relieved of their small change, and Friday afternoon, about three o'clock, a most daring burglary was committed at the house of Andrew Gadsee, No. 184 Fulton street, while the inmates were absent from home. The burglar entered the back door of the house by means of an axe, with which he pried in the door. He then went to a bureau, which was locked, and opened it in the same manner. In the excitement consequent upon the discovery of the theft, it was impossible for the family to tell how much had been taken; but ten dollars in money, four or five brooches, and other valuables were missed. At about the time this deed was committed, several of the neighbors say they saw a man coming from the house with a bag pretty well filled, but supposed him to be some one of the numerous bargain and rag-pickers that infest the city. As soon as the act was discovered information was lodged with the police, but thus far they have failed to ferret him out.

NEW PAPER HANGING HOUSE.—J. J. McGrath, agent for the proprietors, has just established a new paper hanging house, at 78 Randolph Street, and from a glance at his stock, and an examination of his price list, we feel confident that both will satisfy the most critical purchaser. Their patterns of stamped gold, decorative, and Japanese—the latter an entire new style in the west, and blending the most beautiful harmony of colors we ever saw—are all selected by the most cultivated taste. The house have on hand the identical pattern selected by Mrs. Lincoln to decorate the White House, and it surely does credit to her taste. This establishment has been established but a few months, but the stock is entirely new, just from the manufactures; and the business of the concern is confined to paper hangings and window shades. Another fact—these goods are specimens of American manufacture, and fully demonstrate the capacity of Americans to vie successfully with the world in this art, as well as most others. The new partners are gentlemanly men, and give close attention to business; wherefore we think they deserve a liberal share of the trade, and, for the information of those who may not be aware of the fact, we call attention to the fact that this house will make a specialty of the trade in the State of Illinois.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—This fine company of minstrels were greeted with a full house on Saturday night, and we never saw an audience seemingly more gratified. There is no mistake about this company; they thoroughly understand what the public expect of them, and they have the capacity to do it. Any person gets his money's worth that goes to the Metropolitan and listens an evening to their harmony and laughs at their drolleries.

☞ If there are any of our readers in want of a nice spring cloak of the latest style and most durable material, we would advise them to call at Messrs. Snyder & Co.'s, No. 191 Lake street, and examine their extensive stock. They are also in receipt of a full stock of all kinds of dry goods, which they are offering as low as the times will allow. Read what they have to say in another column, and then go and see them.

SERENADE.—On Friday night Gen. McArthur received the compliment of a serenade, at his residence near Union Park, from the officers of the Scotch regiment, Col. Cameron. The General acknowledged the compliment in a neat speech, which was received with marks of gratification by those present. Speeches were also made by Col. Cameron, Capt. Wood and Capt. McDonald. The event was every way a pleasant and happy one to all concerned.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening, the Ship Carpenters in the employ of J. W. Banta, presented his clerk, Charles Stannard, with a splendid gold watch, as a testimonial of their respect for him as a man, and whose gentlemanly conduct has ever been worthy the commendation of all. Mr. Stannard has been in the employ of Mr. Banta for over ten years, which fact in itself is proof of real worth. The presentation speech, and in fact the whole affair, formed a pleasant closing of the busy week's work. Mr. Banta has now in his employ some two hundred men.

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An Instructive Token.

The war is loud enough, and brings its burden of woes to every door, but there are abundant proofs that all the woes of civil strife that are shared by less favored (but more guilty) communities South, have not been realized in Chicago. Grass is not growing in our streets, trade has not left the channel, and dry goods have not fallen in price. There are buyers yet, and stocks over which shoppers hang lovingly. Figures, not figures of speech, tell more than words, and a few facts with regard to a single Chicago house will better sustain our position than a column of generalities. The dry goods establishment of P. Palmer & Co., is ten years old, and the changes that have taken place since its origin, have filled our streets and the business directory with a nearly new list of names. The fruits of its ten years of trade are best shown in what it now presents to the eye of the visitor. The exterior a goodly marble block of five stories high, with fifty-six feet of front. The interior at business hours is the grand arcade of our lady shoppers, the Lake-st. Change where over the well-filled counters, dames and daughters linger long, especially just now, when new styles are coming in, and the season influences that change the attire of lawn and grave, whisper to the ladies of spring fashions. But we are not to write of shoppers save to claim from the commonest aspects of Palmer & Co's. thronged retail saleserooms, that a community which gives these cash purchasers to the merchant, is not given over entirely to Want, and Stagnation, its gaunt twin brother.

Up stairs on the second floor, the great Carpet Hall with brussels, tapestry, and ingrain, shading down to styles and prices for the humblest home, or spreading the superb surface over which Flora McFlimsey will proudly sweep the costly robe she is purchasing below. Up again, and the third floor gives the Wholesale department with its packing room in the rear, and its looming bastions of domestics and calicos, and high piled products of multifarious looms, wherewithal that class of community known as "the trade," may bait their own premises, emulating in a lesser way the great retail rooms below. Up still again and the click of sewing machines is the only sound from a large hall full of women busy at carpet making, and the Cloak and Mantilla Department, and if you would test their skill follow the stream of ladies on the first floor into the cosy cloak and shawl room as you go down. Here then we have passed through the premises to find all a perfect bee-hive in activity. A great many employees, you say—of course, it must be so, for how otherwise could this house with its million and a half sales per annum be carried on. Let us see. There are eighty clerks in the retail salesroom; fifteen are busy among the great rows of carpets; fifteen with "the trade," in the Wholesale rooms; fifty women with busy needles and sewing machines above; and now if you will add up the total you will make of these *one hundred and sixty*. A great many to keep watch over—yes, and just here a secret, the motor of the whole, just as when you examine a watch, every part refers you back to the main-spring. The firm, Messrs. P. Palmer, W. W. Phelps and J. H. Allen, are each working men and always at their posts. No paid supervision will accomplish what is achieved under the charter of the excellent rule of a personal attendance and co-operation of principals. And to a war time this vast business palace lives and thrives as never before, because it has known a success steadily cumulative and proof against every vicissitude.

Musical.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—We would call attention to the programme in another column, of the complimentary concert to be given for the benefit of Mr. Balatka, at Bryan Hall, on Monday evening, 28th inst.

In a musical point of view, Chicago owes more so Mr. Balatka than to any conductor who has ever been with us. He has consolidated and brought into complete working union the best musical talent in our midst, and given us a series of orchestral concerts, extending now through two seasons, decidedly the most chaste and thoroughly elevated in tone of any which we have ever enjoyed. Under his *baton* the society has given sixteen concerts. At eight of those, entire symphonies have been performed—besides selections at others—and the result has been that we have listened to Beethoven's 1st, 2d and 7th, each once—the 5th and 6th twice each—and Mozart's in E flat once.

We have been pleased to notice the growing interest in the series of the Philharmonic concerts, and particularly has this been marked in the reception of the symphonies. We have heard of but one opinion in this respect from any possessed of a cultivated taste, and but a single regret has been expressed—that a few instruments were lacking to render the performance as complete and satisfying as might be possible. This we understand will be remedied next season. The symphony selected for this concert is the "Pastoral," of all others, perhaps, the most pleasing and sympathetic—expressing most clearly the theme running through the composer's mind.

Mrs. Bostwick gives us an aria from "I Masnadieri," by Verdi, and the Gipsey's Song from the "Camp of Silesia," by Meyerbeer. Mr. Paul Becker repeats by particular request two movements from Mendelsohn's Concerto in G Minor for piano, with orchestral accompaniment—so favorably received at a previous concert of the Society.

The Mendelssohn Society renders the Evening Prayer from "The Night Camp at Granada," by Kreutzer, and a "Patriotic Song," arranged by one of their members to music by Otto. We have again the addition of Invitation to the Waltz," by Weber; and last, the sublime overture to "Max Robespierre," by Litolff, of surpassing power, portraying the terrible passions of the French Revolutionary period.

With this programme, embracing so much of merit, and to be so admirably rendered, surely Mr. Balatka will have a crowded house. The Philharmonic Society opened this season with but a doubtful prospect. It was necessary first to secure sufficient funds to give one series of five concerts, and this was done by subscription, the managers agreeing that the concerts should be given to subscribers only. This pledge has been redeemed faithfully, but it was also necessary to engage Mr. Balatka's services by the year, and it was never expected that the subscriptions to the concerts would yield more than sufficient to support the actual expenses attendant on the performances—hence, though the success of the season has more than equaled the expectations of the management, this concert is necessary to realize sufficient to remunerate Mr. Balatka for his services, to purchase a few additional instruments for the orchestra, and to make some essential additions to the musical library of the society.

We made some allusions in a former article to a School of Music to be established by the society as part of the original plan of its operations. This will be ensured by the success of this concert and the permanent engagement of Mr. Balatka, the society undertaking at its own expense entirely, but with Mr. Balatka's active assistance and supervision, the musical training of a limited number of pupils, whose services will at all times be at the command of the society, and whose education will be progressing during the coming summer and autumn, so as to enable the management to present at the concerts of the next season, duets, trios, quartettes quintettes, &c.

We hope to see the Philharmonic established as an institution in our city. We believe it will be, and we sincerely trust that the result of this concert will enable the society to open the next season with a larger orchestra.

The subscription series having closed with the last concert, tickets for this can be procured at the office of E. I. Tinkham, Esq., at Messrs. Root & Cady's and at the different hotels.

Camp Douglas.

Affairs at Camp Douglas are entirely barren of interest. The grounds are now dry, and our own children, as well as the butternuts, indulge in ball-playing, separated in parties generally according to their sectional longings.

Two privates of Col. Cameron's 89th Illinois regiment died in camp yesterday. Their names were Edward E. Henry, Co. C, and H. A. Smith, Co. K. These are the only deaths that have occurred among our own soldiers for some time past.

The following prisoners have died since our report of Saturday:

P. Lester, Co. H, 11th Ark.	1
F. M. Rucker, Co. H, 1st Tenn., Sims. and Ark.	1
J. H. Lawrence, Co. D, 27th Miss.	1
J. S. Henderson, Co. D, 6th Texas.	1
W. W. White, Co. K, 2d Texas.	1
Previously reported.	203
Total deaths.	209

There are nearly three hundred prisoners in hospital.

Meteorological.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the state of the thermometer for the week ending April 26:

	7 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.
Sunday, April 20	38	48	39
Monday, " 21	36	48	39
Tuesday, " 22	36	48	39
Wednesday, " 23	36	48	39
Thursday, " 24	36	48	39
Friday, " 25	36	48	39
Saturday, " 26	36	48	39

THE SECESH MURDER CASE.

The Coroner's Inquest.

COMMITTAL OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER.

Considerable interest was felt in various circles in the city on Saturday, on the occasion of the examination before Coroner James into the facts connected with the recent death at Camp Douglas of Thomas M. Golden, a Secesh prisoner, in consequences of wounds received at the hands of a fellow sub-traitor by the name of Wm. H. Kilpatrick.

The man, Kilpatrick, accompanied by Lieut. Russell, of Company A, 16th Brigade, a corporal's guard from the same command, and the witnesses, came into the Coroner's office at the Court House at 10 a. m. After seating the prisoner, and leaving one armed man to guard him, the remaining witnesses, in charge of the rest of the posse, were sent to the cemetery to identify the corpse of Golden, laying there in the dead house.

Kilpatrick is a young man—perhaps under thirty—of medium stature, has yellow hair, and a very freckled complexion. His confinement at camp, and illness, have conspired to render him more cadaverous than is natural, not improving his appearance to a perceptible degree. He labored under great mental excitement during the entire examination, and evidently feared that the result would be against him. The Secesh witnesses, Jackson, Dever and Straley, were men of the usual mental caliber, and only distinguishable from the bystanders by their clothing, dark gray pants and butternut colored coats, and peculiar Southern dialect.

The Coroner commenced taking testimony in the case by examining Dr. Wm. D. Miner, Post Surgeon at Camp Douglas, who testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF DR. W. D. MINER.

In regard to the death of T. Golden, Co. E, 3d Tennessee regiment, I would say: He was admitted to the hospital on the 30th of March, in a semi-comatose condition, with paralysis of the left upper extremity, a triangular depression was found in the right parietal bone, the apex commencing about in the middle of coronary suture, the base two inches in length, extending from pulretal protuberance to about half an inch from the middle of sagital suture. The trephine was applied, the depressed bone elevated, and he survived until the 9th day of April. I held a *post mortem* six hours after death. Upon the *dura mater* was found some coagula of blood and traces of slight inflammation. Opening the *dura mater*, I found the *pia mater* slightly injected, corresponding to depression in the cranium, and a coagula of blood decomposed and mingled with softened brain extending, in depth, about an inch and a half to the *corpus callosum*. The cuticulum is remarkable for its slight texture, some parts being less than a line in thickness. I am of the opinion, as are also all my medical colleagues, that the same force, applied to an ordinarily thick skull, would not be attended with any bad result.

The death of Golden was produced by injuries, the result of a blow upon the head; the effusion of blood beneath the *dura mater* was caused at the time the blow was given and was the actual cause of death.

STATEMENT OF PRISONER.

My name is Wm. H. Kilpatrick, I belong to Co. E, 3d Tennessee regiment; know T. M. Golden, have known him eight months; he belonged to the same company I did; we had some difficulty four weeks ago to-morrow [Sunday]; I was cooking on that day and had charge of the kitchen and its sentinels. After breakfast, Golden wanted to come in and eat with us; we objected to it and shut the door; he forced himself into the place, went to the cupboard and took whatever he desired; he insulted me and threatened to kick me; I was sitting at the table when he went out and told him to hold on and I would whip him for what he had done; he paid no attention, but went to the barrack room, and I followed, and as I went I picked up a light, small paddle; I stepped in and he had gone near a bunk; I hallooed and told him to come out, that I wanted to whip him for what he had done; he said if I wanted to do that, to "come there;" I went there, considering it a mutual agreement to have a fight, and knocked him down with the paddle; after that I did not do anything more; I think I struck him in all three licks, one of which hit him in the head; I do not know whether she others hit him or not; I was in a passion at the time; did not take palms where I hit him, and did not mean to hurt him; did not mean to kill him; after he got down; he fell against a bunk; I left the spot after he had been picked up and went back to my cooking; I was arrested with Golden in a very short time and put in the guard house; Golden seemed to be in much pain, but walked about some; he staid there about six hours, when he was taken to the hospital. I was taken and a ball and chain put on me, and was tied to a tree for thirteen days, keeping me in the dungeon at night; they kept me tied up to the tree about half our one night after that I was removed to another guard house, where I have remained imprisoned until the present time. The quarrel took place about o'clock in the morning; we had never had any trouble together before; Golden, I think, was from Maury county, Tennessee; I was from the same county; the stick I struck with was a common one, about two inches thick, two feet long, and about two inches wide, and had been used for playing ball; I never saw Golden after he was taken from the guard house; I only asked him how he felt when we were together there; Golden called me "a lousy son of a b——," which I considered the result; I believe I had previously called him a "cock-eyed rascal;" we were coming towards each other when I hit him—at least I struck him before he clinched me; he fell after receiving the last blow.

TESTIMONY OF S. A. JACKSON.

I am a prisoner of war, late a soldier in the Confederate army; belonged to Company E, Third Tennessee Regiment; knew Thomas M. Golden for about eight months; saw him the last four weeks ago to-morrow in the kitchen at Camp Douglas, where he was cooking; Richard Johnson and Kilpatrick were the other cooks on that day; I was sitting near it was about eight o'clock in the morning; after the company had eaten breakfast we fastened the door and proceeded to eat our own breakfast; Golden came to the door and wanted to come in, but we objected; Kilpatrick went to the window and fastened it; Golden took down the stick securing the window, and Kilpatrick then let him in again; do not know whether he got in through the window or door, but he soon got in, and went to the cupboard and got what he wanted; Kilpatrick told him to get out, and he went, after some words; think Kilpatrick called him the names at the window; Golden then started; Kilpatrick followed Golden out of the kitchen, where I remained. Never knew them to have any difficulty before; do not think either were quarrelsome men.

Prisoner—Will I be allowed to ask a question just here? Did you never know of Golden having had quarrels in the mess?

Witness—He did have a slight fuss with some of the boys one morning; but I do not know his general reputation in that respect.

I arrested Kilpatrick and Johnson.—I am also a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas; knew Thomas M. Golden when he was alive; knew him in Maury county, Tennessee; was acquainted with him for the last two years, we belonged to the same company of the one regiment; *have seen a body lying in the dead house at the Chicago Camp Douglas*; my recognition of *that of my friend Golden*; I knew of a difficulty that occurred between Golden and Kilpatrick four weeks ago to-morrow; I was in the kitchen when the trouble commenced; Golden wanted to get in, but was refused; one of the cooks of company Flet him enter; Golden and Kilpatrick had a cup of coffee, and shortly after the latter got a barrack stick and got between two bunks; Kilpatrick followed and called out, "please are ye Golden?" "Yes I am," said Golden." "Come out of there," said Kilpatrick. "I want to whip you." Golden replied, "D—n you, come yer, if you want to lick me." Kilpatrick came up with a paddle in his hand and Golden moved up towards him; when Kilpatrick hit him three licks, flat-ways of the paddle, knocking him down. There is one thing you have got wrong, Golden's name was Tom, instead of John.

TESTIMONY OF EVANVILLE P. STANLEY.

I am a prisoner of war confined at Camp Douglas, and I belonged to company E, Third Regiment Tennessee volunteers; I know Thomas M. Golden, who belonged to the same company, same regiment; had known him for the past three years; we were from Maury county, Tennessee; he was an unmarried man. *I saw a body of the dead house this morning*; *did* NOT RECOGNIZE IT AS THAT OF GOLDEN; *I would not have called it the body of Tom Golden*; the upper part of the head was gone—the left part was not the reason why I did not recognize it. Know of a difficulty that took place between Kilpatrick and Golden; it was, I think, four or five weeks last Sabbath; I was sitting in my barracks reading a newspaper; Kilpatrick came in with a paddle in his hand, and near where I was sitting; and asked, "Where is Golden? I want to whip him!" I paid no attention until I heard Golden say, "Here I am; come down *here*!" Kilpatrick walked down that way, and I saw him strike some times, but could not see the blows hit Golden, as he was behind the bunk; afterwards saw Golden and Kilpatrick walk off toward the guard house; knew that Golden had received a lick; he did not bleed any; do not think that Kilpatrick struck very hard; at least he did not appear to do so.

This closed the testimony. The jury after consultation, brought in a verdict, as follows, and Kilpatrick was committed to jail to await an appearance before the Grand Jury:

VERDICT.

The jury do say upon their oaths, that Thos. M. Golden came to his death from a blow on the head inflicted with a paddle or stick in the hands of Wm. K. Kilpatrick, on Sunday the 30th day of March, 1862, at Camp Douglas, in the town of South Chicago and county of Cook, as aforesaid.

John S. Melville, Foreman; P. McIntire, D. C. Murray, Jos. Lull, Robert Moore, John W. Howe, Dennis Bartley, Thomas Ingoe, Elon Beach, Wm. Wahe, Rololfe Vincent, E. L. McLean.

Young Men's Association.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Association, held on Saturday evening, April 26th, A. S. Bonny, President in the chair, the following proceedings took place.

Mr. Russell offered the following resolutions, which were laid over for action at the next meeting, according to a by-law of the Association:

Resolved, That hereafter all funds that shall be received "for special purposes to the prejudice of the general fund," shall constitute a separate fund, to be called the Library Fund, and be kept by the Treasurer as such.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to loan such funds as may from time to time be in his hands belonging to the Library Fund, to such persons as shall give him satisfactory security therefor, and receive interest, and notify the loanee or loanees thereof that he need not find that he has done so, and that he will not be responsible for the collection of the interest or principal thereof, but will transfer, assign, and notify the loanee or loanees thereof